NEVER BE WITHOUT
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT,
A CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR
Prickly-heat, Piles, Chafed Skin, Sore Eyes, Cuts, Insect Bites or Stings, and most Skin Ailments.
Free from Animal Fat—Keeps Good in any Climate.
Sold in Large Pots, 13½d. each.

F. C. CALVERT & CO.,
MANCHESTER,
AWARDED 57 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,963—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
B.L. PEKIN	3008	750	E. Street	28th Jan.
† * SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th „
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th „
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th „
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	Tuesday 5 p.m. 21st March.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	Saturday 25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B. L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th „
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	Tuesday 5 P.M. 18th April.
B L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	Saturday. 22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

8th February
22nd „
8th March
22nd „
5th April
19th April
3rd May
17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,191	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb. 1893
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 27, 1893.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta On or about the
A STEAMER	2,000	End of January.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th Jan. 1893. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 1st February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 28th January, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 29th January, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CAMORTA, 2,097 tons, on the 2nd February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th January, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London...by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool... „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	11th Feb.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	15th „
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	27th „
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings : Bombay, January 23, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

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KEMP & Co.'s

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

SHOULD India's climate settle
'Neath the thatching of your pate,
For the baldness of a friar
You will not have long to wait.

IF your hair is slowly thinning,
It is time you turned about
To secure a safe prescription
And prevent its dropping out.

DERMATOLOGISTS all tell us,
And undoubtedly 'tis true ;
For a cranium's best int'rest
Once a week we must shampoo.

JUST explore your polar regions,
Use KEMP'S well-known HAIR DOUCHE too,
It will crown itself with glory,
And your head with hair renew.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GENT'S BAG TOP CAPS.

THE FASHION OF TO-DAY.

HOMESPUNS
DOESKIN
VICUNA
VELVET CORD.
} SILK LINED, BEST FINISH.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

HORSE CLIPPING MACHINES.

TREACHER'S PATENT CLIPPING MACHINE, a good and serviceable instrument at a reasonable price, Reversible and Self-sharpening.

Price	Cash, Rs. 4-12 ;	Credit, Rs. 5-8
Per Doz.	„ „ 52-0 ;	„ „ 58-0

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.
No. 1, Wood Handles ; Cash, Rs. 8-0 ; Credit, Rs. 9-0.
No. 2, All-metal, used with one hand for heads and the less accessible parts, Cash Rs. 10-0 ; Credit, Rs. 11-4.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR QUANTITIES.
TAIL CUTTERS, Pat, for Squaring Horses' Tails.
TAIL SCISSORS.
Cash, Rs. 22-8 ; Credit, Rs. 25-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S WATER FILTERS.

CAN CHOLERA BE PREVENTED BY COMPLETE WATER FILTRATION ?

THE Water-supply of London, drawn from the THAMES and the LEA, is highly charged with sewage when received at the Intakes. Its subsequent filtration through sand, as made by the Water Companies, gives a potable water of great Organic Purity as vouched for weekly by Messrs. Crookes and Odling's and by Dr. Frankland's Reports, and as proved by the maintenance of a very low death-rate in London.

Our Filters are more efficient than the filtration processes of the London Water Companies, being filled with ANTI-GERM MEDIUM, which is the safest and simplest safeguard against drinking Polluted Water.

1-Gallon size … … … … Rs. 9. | 2-Gallon size … … … … Rs. 13.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM

IS a purely Vegetable Preparation, highly recommended for the immediate relief of Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. As. 8 and Re. 1 per Bottle.

CHEMISTS. } **F. S. MADON & CO.,** { DRUGGISTS.
170, SHAIK MEMON ST., NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.
DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam, Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Coconut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,

BOMBAY, MEDOWS STREET, 58.
PORTRAITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND IN THE HIGHEST STYLE.
ENLARGEMENTS ! SPECIALITY. ENLARGEMENTS !!
ON
Bromide Platinotype, Carbon, Porcelain, or Canvas, in Black, White, Oil and Water-colours, finished in the most Artistic Style.
OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHIC BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, AND GROUPS AT SPECIAL RATES.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, 58, ALL WORK GUARANTEED PERMANENT. BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

	Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool ……	10	8
Real Austrian Rugs ………	18	0
Scotch Mauds …Rs. 13-8 to	28	8
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair, Rs. 16-8 to	25	0
Real Russian Eider Down Quilts ………Rs. 25 to	30	0
Do. Pillows, „ 6-8 to	8	8
Best Feather do. …………	8	8
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits, ………Rs. 10-8 to	16	8
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, Rs. 6-8 to	8	8
Warm Gloves…… „ 1-8 to	2	8
Kid Gloves, lined, Spring Fastening …………………	4	8
Wool Mitts …………………	1	8
Warm Dressing Gowns from	16	8
Turkish Dressing Gowns …	15	8
Cardigan Jackets..Rs. 8-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Cardigans ………	8	8

	Rs.	a.
Cashmere Mufflers. Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
White and Coloured Wool Mufflers …………………	2	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts ………each	6	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Pants ………………each	6	8
Stout Brown Merino Vests, each……………Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Stout Brown Merino Pants, each ………………………	7	8
Shetland Lambswool Socks, per doz……………………	25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose, per doz………………	25	0
Merino Socks per dozen …	15	8
Balaclava Caps, each………	5	8
Wool Night Caps …………	2	8
Woven Cholera Belts ……	2	12
Warm Overcoats, Rs. 45-0 to	55	0
Ulsters, very warm „ 45-0 to	55	0
Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs. 38-0 to	45	0

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

IMMENSE SALE ! LARGE DEMAND ! !

NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

THE only Reliable, Prompt and Agreeable Hair Dye that will positively restore Grey Hair to its original Natural shade, Re. 1-8.

170, Shaik Memon Street. {F. S. MADON & CO.,} Bombay.

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LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
THE COMPANY OPEN IN CALCUTTA FEBRUARY 4TH.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GAIETY THEATRE.

13TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director..........Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
TO-NIGHT.
BENEFIT TO THE LADIES OF THE COMPANY,
"BOCCACCIO."
SATURDAY,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
"A COMIC CONCERT.
Mr. WILLARD WILL SPEAK A FEW WORDS.
AND
"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
SKATING RINK.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
MONDAY, 30TH JANUARY 1893,
OF THE JAPANESE YAMAMOTO AND HIS FAMILY
IN THEIR MAGIC, MIRTH, AND MYSTERY ENTERTAINMENT.
DETAILED PARTICULARS SEE HAND-BILLS.
BOX PLAN AT SOUNDY AND CO., LD.

BOMBAY MASONIC BALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.
MOST WOR. BRO. JAMES W. SMITH,
AND THE
DEPUTY DISTRICT GRAND MASTER IN CHARGE OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE, BOMBAY, E.C.,
WOR. BRO. H. WYNFORD BARROW,
TO BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON FRIDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1893.
TICKET FOR MASONS AND NON-MASONS, Rs. 10,
TO ADMIT A GENTLEMAN AND LADY.
EXTRA LADY'S TICKET, Rs. 5 EACH.
Application to be made to
BRO. H. J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary,
31, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CLUB, will be held in the CLUB HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 27th February, 1893.

W. D. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE NEW SCIENCE OF HEALING (without Medicines and without Operations). Price Rs. 4-8. "Am I well or sick?" As 5. 40,000 copies of the German Edition and 20,000 of the English Edition of these two Books have been disposed of within two years. Bombay Agents:—KHAN BAHADUR G. M. MUNSHI and SONS, Booksellers, Stationers, Rubber-stamp Makers and General Agents, Anglo-Oriental Book Depot, 52 and 56, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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INCINERATOR AND REFUSE BOILER FURNACE.

MR. B. R. HARRINGTON is prepared to undertake the ERECTION of INCINERATORS to burn NIGHT-SOIL and TOWN REFUSE of one, two or more Furnaces, in Towns and Stations.

To set up Boilers over Refuse Furnaces capable of performing any required duty, simply with refuse as fuel, and to sink deep wells, and fix up Pumping Engines and Machinery, or lay Water Pipes, &c.

For further particulars, address:
B. R. HARRINGTON,
1, Wood Street, Calcutta.

TO CONTRACTORS.

1.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge of Bombay Arsenal, up to 12 Noon, on 27th February 1893, for the supply of Blankets, I. P. and Saddle I. P. to the Arsenals and Corps in the Bombay Circle from 1st April 1893 up to the 31st March 1894.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the Blankets (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted), from 1st to 25th February 1893, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., (on Saturdays till 1 p. m. only). The term "more" includes the supply of Blankets if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of ONE RUPEE for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 O'clock Noon on MONDAY, the 27th February, 1893. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, Lt.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Bombay, 20th January, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HEERJEEBHAI LEELABHAI, of Bombay Khoja Merchant, residing at Haines Road, Bombay, has agreed to mortgage the following immoveable property, now subject to a mortgage and further charge in favour of Mr. PRANJEEVUNDAS CULLIANDASS. Any person having any claim, right, title or interest in to the same property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their office, No 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, within one week from this date, otherwise the intended mortgage will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Haines Road without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Road, on the West side thereof in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 292, new No. 1-13717, old survey No. 354, and new survey No. 2-3488, together with a dwelling house or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 4351-1, and street No. 174, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the ground formerly of John Joseph Gracious and now of Tribhowandas Vithaldas, on or towards the South by a portion of a passage used as common-passage, on or towards the East by the said Haines Road, and on or towards the West by the vacant ground of Raghunath Makund, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Ganpatrao Pamar and are now in that of the said Heerjeebhai Leelabhai and his tenants.—Dated this 25th Day of January, 1893.

CHALK, WALKER, & SMETHAM,
Solicitors, High Court.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

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170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
RESERVE FUND	£223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

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3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " 4 "
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap, Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld, Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

FOR OFFICERS.—Military Brush Cases, Solid Leather, containing two Brushes and Comb, neat and strong, Rs. 9-8; large size, Rs. 12-8 cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING LINES available to the end of this month. Rs. 5 Cotton Ponjee Dress Pieces for Rs. 3-6. Rs. 9-8 Natural Wool Flannel Sleeping Suits for Rs. 7-4. Rs. 5-12 Natural Wool Flannel Shirts for Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12 Ladies' Umbrellas for Rs. 2-12. Rs. 2-4 dozen Ladies fine White Handkerchiefs for Rs. 1-8. Rs. 1-8 Antimacassars for Re 1. Rs. 1-8 Ladies' Fast Dye Black Cotton Stockings for Rs. 1-2. Rs. 2-8 Silk Sashes for Rs. 1-12.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRAY'S HOTEL, COONOOR.—Rooms available.—Apply CHARLES GRAY, Proprietor.

RECEIVED Milk Jugs and Table Flower Vases, with Musical Boxes, play 2 Airs. Rs. 15 25 and 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PRICE PER COPY ONLY ONE RUPEE, Postage One Anna.—The FIRST INDIAN MEMBER of the IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. Being a Collection of the main incidents relating to Mr. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S ELECTION to PARLIAMENT. Apply to Mr. P. SUBRAHMANYACHETTE, 9, Armenian St., Madras.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.—Perfumery and Toilet Requisites; Cricket Goods and Tennis Requisites; Toys and Dolls; Stationery and Writing Materials; Provisions and Hams, Bacon, Cheese.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Bovril.

LOST.—Between Malabar Hill and the Fort, a COLLECTION of Songs, bound together. Any one returning the same to G. PRIER de SAONE, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, will be REWARDED.

FOR SALE.—A FINE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG. Apply, Steamer GREATHAM, Prince's Dock.

WANTED, an active HARD WORKING BAZAAR-MAN. Must be trustworthy and well up in Prices of General Merchandise and Produce. Salary Rs. 50. Will be expected to give Security.—Apply to "D.S," care of this Paper.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—Real MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These CIGARS and CHEROOTS are expressly manufactured for us of selected tobaccos.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

PEARSE'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.—Fresh Consignment, just cleared. Highly recommended. 8 years old. Matured in Sherry Casks. Per doz. Rs. 21, only to introduce it in the market.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

"HALL LINE."

WE BEG to notify that the FARES by this Line of Steamers will be as follows from 23rd January until further notice. These Fares will be applicable to all vessels leaving after the said date from Bombay:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
To LIVERPOOL	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	
" MARSEILLES	Rs. 550	Rs. 300	
" LONDON, via MARSEILLES	Rs. 650	Rs. 400	Including Railway Fare from Marseilles.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR, CITY, AND CLAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

IT IS hereby Notified that from the 23rd January, 1893, and until further notice, RATES of PASSAGE-MONEY by the Steamers of above Lines will be according to the Schedule below:—

SINGLE TICKETS.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI. First.	Second.	FROM BOMBAY & KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL. First.	Second.
£45	£30	Rs. 600	Rs. 350

RETURN TICKETS.

OUTWARDS.	First.	Second.	HOMEWARDS.	First	Second.
4 Months	£75	£47	4 Months	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 650
6 Months	£77½	£49	6 Months	Rs. 1,100	Rs. 700
12 Months	£80	£51	12 Months	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 750

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents Anchor Line Steamers.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, City Line Steamers.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents, Clan Line Steamers.
Bombay, 23rd January 1893.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Saturday, the 25th February, 1893, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.
21st January, 1893.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give Notice that from the 27th instant till the 27th February next, any Dogs found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the Houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office: Bombay, 25th January, 1893.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 1,100 WOLLEN OVERCOATS for SOWARS will be received by the Undersigned, until the 31st of January, 1893. Samples of Cloth to be enclosed.

B. A. GUPTE,
Commissioner of Police, Indore.
Indore, 11th December, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BENGAL COAL.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, Tenders for the supply up to 500 Tons of BENGAL COAL, either Burrakur, Seetarampore, or Kurhurballee, delivered by Ship in Bombay Harbour, during the month of February.

The Acting Agent reserves the right to accept the whole or any portion of a tender, but does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 23rd January, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 6th February, 1893, for the SUPPLY of 83,000 Imperial Gallons of KEROSINE OIL, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's System during the year commencing 1st March, 1893.

2.—Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, Ajmere, or the Storekeeper, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each copy.

3.—In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements, Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Form) their rates for delivery at Bombay or Ajmere respectively.

4.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Kerosine Oil," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany the Tender, on acceptance of which a further deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, till the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total amount of accepted tender, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Government Paper or other securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

5.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

J. NEUBERG,
Cigars and Cheroots
Indian and Foreign.
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Egyptian Cigarettes,
of finest qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Smoking Tobaccos
of all Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Photographic Materials,
Dry Plates, &c.,
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Bent Wood Furniture,
Best makers and newest shapes.
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Table Linen,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)
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Folding Tables and Camp Cots,
Carpets, Bath Tubs.
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Cooking and
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.
Enamelled Iron Ware,
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MEDOWS STREET.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 161 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET SES FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
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COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
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T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofusil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP......................	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office..................14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP...........	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......	Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS	£10,695,969.
REVENUE	£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ..	...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders	...£1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income	...£1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

MADAME WALDT,

SURGEON DENTIST,
LADY DENTIST

GUARANTEES for all her manipulations; to treat and permanently fill DECAYED TEETH; to extract painlessly and to fit the finest Artificial TEETH.

SPECIAL PRIVATE OPERATION ROOM
FOR
NATIVE LADIES.
58, HORNBY ROW, 2ND FLOOR,
Near the English Hotel.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months..................Rs. 26
Six Months........................ " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street. Whitefriar, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion..................................Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 2-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion...............................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ "
Third do. .... 2½ "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line........................ " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,062½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,649
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	197
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	94
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,075xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	148
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,900	100	10	10 pr.ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	105
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	308
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	79
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	447½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	61
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	875
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	65
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Re. 1
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	855x i 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	117½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	290 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475x 127½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	435
Khangaum	210	450	450	32½ 63	130 520
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	250
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	570
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	118½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	390
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,375x l
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	237½
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	910

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,080
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	725 w.d.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	427½
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,686	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	750
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625 w.d.
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	675
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	675 w.d.
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625 w.d.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	855
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	665
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	715
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,470
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	135
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850 xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	510
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	680
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-14
China Leaf	„	25-10 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	25-8 „
Do. do. new	„	25-3 „
Australia do.	„	25-12
Bombay do.	„	25-12
English Sovereigns	„	16-6
Do. Drazons	„	16-5
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	„	106-11
Carolus Dollars	„	230 Nominal
Mexican do.	„	222
Five-Francs	„	318

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

Anjuman-i-Islam Annual General Meeting, Islam Club, Chowpatty, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—R. I. M. S. Lawrence, from Jask; Ramore Head (s), Cardiff; Amigo (s), Busreh; Lycia (s), Liverpool; and Paula (schr.), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bhandara (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Rohilla (s), China, &c.; Aska (s), Colombo, &c.; and Amigo (s), Singapore.

POLO.—There will be no polo to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mahanady left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lycia entered and the s. s. Sheik left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Oriental, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 28th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of this Association has been arranged to take place at Coorla, on the 22nd proximo. The following firms have contributed to the prize fund:—Messrs. Treacher and Co., Lund, Blockley, and Carter, Thacker and Co., Bromley C. Campbell, E. C. Phillimore and Co., Harry Clark and Co., and Soundy and Co. H. E. the Governor and other Officers of the Corps have also contributed liberally to the Fund.

DEPARTURE.—H. H. The Thakore Sahib Bhagvatsinghjee of Gondal, with his queen and followers, left Bombay for Dhurumpoor, via Bulsar, yesterday morning, by the 10-30 train, from the Grant Road Station. His Highness, accompanied by the Government Secretary, Mr. Hill, and the Oriental Translator, Rao Bahadur Kelkar, arrived in a state carriage at the station, where he was saluted by a guard-of-honour furnished by the Bombay 5th Native Infantry, with band and colours. Dr. Atmaram Panduring and others were present on the platform to see his Highness off.

PARSI CHARITIES.—At the third-day's funeral obsequies of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Rustomjee Wadia, Solicitor, High Court, Rs. 9,000 were subscribed by his nearest relatives, of which Rs. 5,000 were contributed from the funds of the deceased gentleman. The total amount will be made over to the trustees of the Parsi Charitable Funds with a view to an account being opened in their books in the name of Mr. Jamsetjee R. Wadia, the interest to be devoted to the maintenance of poor Parsis who are blind, lame, and otherwise incapable of earning their livelihood, either in Bombay or at out-stations.

THEFT BY A WOMAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Butterfield, charged Ladoo, a Hindoo woman, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 250, belonging to Saweetree, a woman, living at Tardeo. The accused had no occupation or any visible means of subsistence. On Wednesday afternoon, she called at the prosecutrix's house and requested her to find some employment for her. The prosecutrix promised her to try her best to find some work, and then left the room asking the accused to wait until she returned. During her absence, the accused opened a box with the key that had been left by the prosecutrix on a shelf, and stole therefrom gold and silver ornaments, and then decamped. She then proceeded to Carnac Bunder to enquire whether any steamer was to leave for Cutch, but on learning that no steamer was to leave until the following morning, she determined to pass the interval at the bunder. A policeman took her to the *chowkey* for shelter. On her return home, the prosecutrix discovered the theft and proceeded to the very *chowkey*, where the policeman had taken the accused for shelter, to make a report, where to her surprise, she found Ladoo, and had her arrested by the police. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Jarroo Ooma, a hamal in the service of Messrs. Volkart brothers, was brought up on remand before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as servant in respect of currency notes of Rs. 8,000 belonging to Messrs. Volkart Brothers. It appears that on the 18th instant Chentoba Bhasker, cashier to Volkart Brothers, gave 25 currency notes for one thousand rupees each to the accused to deposit the amount to the credit of Volkart Brothers, at the Bank of Bombay. The accused counted over the notes, rolled them up into a bundle, and tied them with a piece of string. The accused left the office, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, but did not return till 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The cashier thereupon sent another sepoy of the firm to make inquiries. It was then found that the accused had not paid the amount into the Bank. Inquiries were made at the house of the accused in Parsi Bazar Street, but he was not to be found there. Information was given to the police, and Inspector Saunders subsequently found the accused with seventeen currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, in his possession. For the remaining eight notes the accused gave a peculiar explanation, saying that he was robbed by a man, in front of the Bank of Bengal. Mr. Lewis Aeppli, Manager, Volkart Brothers, went up there, and the seventeen notes were handed over to him. Mr. Aeppli returned to his office and made inquiries as to the numbers of the missing notes. The accused, after further inquiry, was charged by Superintendent Brewin. The case stands adjourned till Thursday next.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 27.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

45-92—Little, S N, and B—Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal vs The Municipal Commissioner fo the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

259-17662-92—Little, S, N and B—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Pestonjee Merwanjee Barocha—Ardeshir H and D. Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

761—D S Garud—Foolibai vs Rampratab Samrathrai and another—Payne, G and S.

762-H S Dikshit—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T J Walshand and others—Bicknell, M and M.

735—Thakurdas, D and C—Jafferbhoy Ladhaboy Chatoo vs Thomas D Charlesworth—Payne, G and S.

748—Mansuklal, D and J—Karmali Rahimbhai and others vs Ahmedbai Habibhai and another—Janardhan and A and A, H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

312-92—Payne, G and S—The B A and Soda Fabrik vs Manockjee Shapurjee Katrak—Pestonjee, R and K—(For Judgment.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

585-89—Nanu and H—Maneckbai vs Bomonjee Darashah Captain and others—Payne, G and S.—(Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

187-90—Crawford, B and Co—The Kathiawar Trading Co vs Veerchund Deepchand—Bhaishunker and K.

454-92—In person, a pauper—Jugjeewan Cullian vs Ebrahim Sukhi Ludha—In person.

457-92—Chalk, W and S—Vadya Vonkati vs Dewakana and others—J C Cama.

475-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria vs Mariambai and another—Ardeshir, H and D.

486-92—Crawford, B and Co—A Durst vs Jamnadas Lulloobhoy and others—Payne, G and S.

494-92—T A Bland—Damodhur Kimjee and others vs Ookerdas Damjee and others—Payne, G and S.

409-92—Bicknell and M—Munshukhdas Mugunram and another vs Ghasiram Ramlal—Ardeshir, H and D.

410-92—Bicknell and M—Munsukhdas Mugunram and another vs Ghasiram Ramlal—Ardasir, H and D.

439-92—K D Shroff—Jangum Dhurmajee vs Bhomajee Shewajee—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

229-92—Chalk, W and S—Jumnadas Lallubhai vs Gulabchand Bhoocandas Brown and M.

291-92—Bhaishunker and K—Harrichand Muncharam and another vs Lalloobhoy Mayashunker—Tyabjee D and J.

118-92—Ardeshir H and D—Rahimtoolabhai Peerbhoy vs Karmallee Varsee and another—K D Shroff and P G & S.

120-92—Ardeshir H and D—Hasanbhoy Visrambhoy vs Karmallee Varsee and another—K D Shroff and P G & S.

399-91—Tyebjee, D and J—The Sholapur S and W Co Ld. vs The Alliance Cotton Mfg Co Ld—Roughton and B.

353-90—Tyabjee D and J—Binadiram Balchand vs Pitamber Nensey and another Pestonjee, R and K.

406-90—Tyebjee, D and J—Damodhur Soonderdas vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Pestonjee, R and K, and C B and C and B and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

235-92—Roughton and B—Bomonji Dinsha Khan vs Ramchandra Jaggonnath—Chitnis M and M—(for pauper)—Part heard.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

617-91—Little, S, N and B—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria and others—Ardesir, H and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

232-14—997 of '92—Janardhun and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Suleman Somejee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S C C Suit.)

185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ragoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghujee Manufacturing Co—Little, S, N and B.

253-92—Nanu and H—Motabhoy Bhicajee, Contractor vs Muncherjee Kuverjee—Payne, G and S.

478-91—Daptary and F—Vencatrao Cassinath and another vs Cassinath Bapoo Camat and others—Chitnis, M and M.

296-92—Payne, G and S—Premcore alias Mottee vs Lukhmidas Runchordas and others—K D Shroff.

Thakurdas D and C, and Chalk, W and S—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870 and in the matter of Government and in the matter of Sakaram Morarjee and others.

For hearing on Commissioner's Report.

339-90—K D Shroff—Dawood Durvesh Ghanchi vs Vullubhdas Purshotum—Little, S, N and B.

714-89—Janardhan and A—Vinayek Wamon vs Savitribai and others—In person.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SIR THARIA TOPAN'S WILL.

LADY JANBAI VS. MUSABHOY THARIA.

IN this suit his lordship gave judgment on the 16th inst., whereby he held that the three codicils, dated respectively, the 12th January and 1st November, 1890 and 6th February, 1891, were invalid, and that therefore probate should go in respect of the will dated 14th January, 1886, the first codicil dated 1st November, 1886, and the second codicil dated 21st July, 1889. His lordship remarked that the plaintiff had wrongfully propounded the three codicils, and that therefore she should bear the costs of the suit, including the costs of the commission to Zanzibar, but expressed a desire to hear counsel on the question of costs and also on the question as to whether the probate should go to both the plaintiff and defendant or to the defendant alone. The matter came on again yesterday, when Mr. Anderson, Mr. Sanders-Slater, and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Rougton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Lang said that, notwithstanding Lady Janbai's conduct, he could find no authority for depriving her of the office of executrix.

The Judge: Suppose a person appointed executor was transported for life?

Mr. Lang: Litigation must follow the grant of probate, as Musabhoy has to recover a large sum of money.

The Judge: Suppose the executrix became of unsound mind?

Mr. Lang: Musabhoy objects as strongly as he can that Lady Janbai should be joined, but I see no section in the Act 5 of 1881, which gives the Court power to refuse the grant of probate to her jointly with the defendant.

The Judge: Then that point may be considered as disposed of.

Mr. Lang cited some cases on the question of costs.

The Judge: Up to the hearing Lady Janbai ought to have her costs.

Mr. Lang: It would not have been necessary to come to Court.

Mr. Anderson submitted that, on the findings, the court should make the ordinary order of granting costs out of the estate on both sides, or at any rate plaintiff's costs out of the estates. There were aggravated cases of an executor putting forward a will obtained as in Hall vs. Hall, by threats. The first codicil rejected was prepared openly and by the testator's solicitor.

The Judge: I look on that as the most deadly of all these codicils. It is monstrous.

Mr. Anderson said everything was done above board. These proceedings were as much due to the weakness of the testator as to the strength of character of the plaintiff. There was no shutting away other influences here. She was bound to bring the codicils to the notice of the Court. If the finding had been the other way the other side would have undoubtedly looked for costs out of the estate. The testator was equally blameable.

The Judge: For being influenced?

Mr. Anderson said three-fifths of the property by the will went to the plaintiff's children. In this case Rs. 25,000 had already been paid by consent to each party as costs.

The Judge, referring to an English case: What did the plaintiff know of the extent of persuasion she might use. She was an ignorant woman. Facts here were very different from facts in the cases cited. The plaintiff here largely benefits herself. That fact would not be a ground for mulcting her in costs. She did not lock her husband up, because it was not necessary. (A laugh.) As to the commission, it was entirely unnecessary.

His lordship eventually ordered that probate should issue to the plaintiff and defendant jointly. Plaintiff to have her own costs, except the costs of proving the will and first two codicils, which are to come out of the estate as between attorney and client. Plaintiff to pay the defendant's costs, including costs of and incidental to the commission to Zanzibar. The defendant to have his costs out of the estate, taxed as between attorney and client, which are not recovered from the plaintiff. The plaintiff to repay to the estate all monies paid to her under the Judge's order of 1st June, 1892.

MUNICIPAL MANNERS.

THE *Rast Goftar* has some pertinent remarks on this subject:—The Secretary of State will make a great mistake in not giving to Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha the post of Finance Minister for India about to be vacated by Sir David Barbour. When one sees this Parsi financier of the day discussing in his grandest style Municipal Finance, in the hall of our local Parliament, one cannot help feeling that the right place for him is the Indian Council Chamber, and that it is a pity he is made to waste his power and energy over a Municipal Budget of a few lakhs of rupees. The grandiloquent airs which Mr. Wacha assumes when displaying his financial abilities at Bori Bunder, his tone, his language, his style, his swagger, his strut, but, above all, his contempt for everything official, and his utter disregard of everybody except himself, mark him out as the fittest man to be translated from the Municipal Hall of Bombay, to the Council Chamber of Calcutta, as the Chancellor of Exchequer for the whole Empire. His first care will be to cut down the salary of the Viceroy and every other official throughout the land, a very refreshing earnest of which policy he gave to the local Corporation on Tuesday last, when he boldly stated that all the heavy and onerous work done by the Chief Accountant to the Municipality at a salary of Rs. 1,200 can be managed by a man of Mr. Wacha's choice on Rs. 500 per month. Now, if there be any hardest-worked municipal servant, who is of the greatest value to the city in the management of its civic affairs, that servant is Mr. Sorabji N. Cooper, the present Chief Accountant. But Mr. Wacha would have his all-important work done by a common Puntojee or a clerk, for one or two hundred rupees and the same will be the case in all other departments of the State, if the Government of India would put him at the head of Indian finance.

A mistake seems to have been committed by the City Fathers in not entrusting to Mr. Dinshaw Wacha the task of erecting the new Municipal Buildings in place of Mr. F. W. Stevens, who appears to be a mere sham and a humbug in the eye of this great critic in art and architecture as well as in finance. In spite of his denial, we are afraid it is too true that Mr. Wacha in the Corporation assembled denounces as a humbug the man to whose creative genius Bombay owes the most magnificent pile of buildings, which adorns the great square near Bori Bunder. According to Mr. Wacha the architect is a humbug, and the splendid creation of his fancy in the gilded walls of which he was speaking, is all a bungle, and the man who has built it is not even worth consulting, as to the fittings and the appointments in the hall. The hall itself, according to the dictum of our friend, the champion of economy, should have been rebuilt, and the splendid furniture, the heavy cost of which he himself was a party in voting is, in his estimation, worth condemning *in toto* after it is brought down and arranged, and after all the cost has been defrayed. Mr. Wacha's smart saying of the architect and his work is in keeping with the gusto and the force he treats everybody and everything within the Corporation. One is a madcap, and another a fool; one talks rot, another has no sense in his head; one is a jelly-fish and another a cormorant, and none dare blame him, therefore, for the choice language in which he has complimented Mr. Stevens, the architect, just on the inauguration of the noble pile which he has constructed.

But what is the president of the Corporation doing that Mr. Wacha is allowed to indulge in all his vagaries in the full plenitude of their vigour and strength? The passage-at-arms between Mr. Wacha and Dr. Cowasji, which enlivened the debate on Tuesday, was a fair sample of the desultory talk that is now-a-days allowed across the table in the midst of an address, and of the frequent interruptions, interrogations, and ejaculations, both exclamatory and declamatory by Mr. Wacha and one or two others. Indeed, some of these impudent interruptions have now grown into a nuisance, and it behoves the president to check this growing tendency among some members, to convert the Corporation debates into what Dr. Banks calls a bear-garden. Mr. P. M. Mehta, when president of the Corporation, had once ruled, that only a line uttered by a Councillor amounted to a speech on his part, and after once speaking out that line, he would not be allowed to make a speech. It is high time for Mr. Javerilal to act upon some such rule and thus check the impertinent interruptions, which some members are now carrying on to the disgust and annoyance of other members.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE following race is substituted for the Marole Plate which has fallen through:—

The "Budli Stakes" Rs. 199.—1¼ mile. For all arabs, maidens of the day, and plater galloways.

Penalties.—Winners of Rs. 1,000, once 10 lbs; twice 20 lbs.; oftener 30 lbs.

Allowances.—Horses and Galloways that have never won Rs. 199 allowed 7 lbs.

Horses and Galloways landed this season allowed 12 lbs

Horses to carry 10 st. 7 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries, which will constitute starting declaration, to close at the Lotteries on Friday.

C. A. BEATTY, Hon. Secretary.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(GRANT ROAD.)

At 8 o'clock this evening Bishop W. F. Mallalieu D.D., will preach.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 24th January were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 23rd 4 feet 4 inches against 3 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Rain at Karachi 45, Keti Bandar 20 and Ghorabari 3 cents. Rabi cultivation flourishing, but rain wanted. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—Kharif battai continues. Rabi crops flourishing. Slight rain in 4 talukas, maximum at Ubauro 5 cents. Locusts appeared in 2 talukas, causing no damage. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Hyderabad.—Threshing and battati of kharif of crops continue. Rabi crops promising. Fodder plenty. Agricultural stock healthy.

Upper Sind Frontier—Slight showers beneficial to rabi cultivation. Agricultural stock in good condition. Locusts disappeared northwards.

Thar and Parkar.—Adawah sowings commenced. Rabi crops doing well.

Ahmedbad—(For week ending 21st January).—Standing crops in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rabi crops in good condition; prospects and probable outturn good. Cattle heablty. Fodder sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 21st January).—Sowing of rabi crops completed. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Kharif reaping continued. Standing crops good. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rabi crops healthy; harvesting commenced. Preparations for the next season continue. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Threshing nearly completed in Nasik, Sinuar, Igatpuri, Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas and in progress in others. Standing rabi crops fair. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor; fair in other talukas.

Colaba (Bombay.)—Abnormal temperature 3° cool on 18th and 19th, 4° cool on 20th and 21st, nil on 22nd, and 1° cool on 23rd and 24th. Vapour in air defective from 18th to 21st, normal on 22nd and 23rd, and excessive on 24th. Wind normal from 18th to 22nd; abnormal wind southerly on 23rd and 24th.

Thana.—Rabi crops in good condition. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rabi crops doing well. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Sowing of summer crops almost finished.

Poona.—Reaping of rabi crops commenced in Junnar, Khed, Haveli and Bhimthadi talukas. Standing crops healthy except in the Sirur Taluka, where an epidemic named "Khaira" has slightly affected the jowari crop at some places. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of bajri and picking of cotton continue in parts. Reaping of tur and gram commenced in parts. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Ploughing for next season commenced in parts. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in Kopargaon. Prices steady in other talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 21st January).—Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Prospects of kharif crops good. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Standing crops generally fair, but tur in Valva and jowari in Satara have slightly suffered from cloudy weather and blight. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Crops generally fair, but wheat injured by rats and blight in Indi, Sindgi, Hungund, Muddebihal and Bijapur. Tur damaged by cloudy weather and blight in Sindgi, Muddebihal and Hungund. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Reaping and harvesting of wheat, gram and jowari progressing. Wheat slightly damaged by blight. Cotton in bud.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of wheat commenced and that of rice and early jowari nearly completed. No change in the condition of the cotton and late jowari crops. Agricultural stock good.

Kanara.—Second crops on coast good. Sowings continue above ghats. Sugarcane harvest progressing.

Rajkot.—Threshing and winnowing of bajri and jowari in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Wheat and gram crops and cotton plants in good condition.

Baroda.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in fair condition. Poppy plants in good condition; outturn estimated to be an average one.

"OH, DON'T TOUCH ME! DON'T COME NEAR ME!"

THESE words were uttered with a howl—almost a yell. Yet the boy to whom they were addressed wasn't within ten feet of the howler, and wouldn't have come closer for his life. The scene was a big business office in New York, and the howler was the chief man in it. He owned the concern, and was very rich, and a decent fellow enough. But sometimes he would break out like that, and howl as though he had just discovered a fire in a powder mill. You could hear him from the basement to the roof. What was the matter with him? Temporary insanity? Not quite, but something nearly as bad. He had an acute attack of gout in his toe, and at those solemn crises he couldn't bear the sight of even a shadow moving in his direction. Ask somebody who has the gout how it feels. Fancy a blacksmith twisting your toe with hot pincers while a shoemaker is thrusting a bradawl through your knee-joint. That's a little like it.

Well, there are things not so bad as gout, yet they make us touchy enough. Here comes a man, for instance, who says, "*Everything now was a trouble to me.*" "What should he talk that way for? Why should everything have been a trouble to him? There is an old saying that while we can't keep the crows from flying, we needn't let them make nests in our hair. That's good sense. But it's easy to give advice and to quote proverbs. How does a person act who suffers from boils?

Now, the fountain of all feeling and pain is the nerves. An hour or two of toothache is a lesson on the nervous system. But there are diseases (or one disease anyhow) in which all the nerves in the body seem to tingle to every sight and sound. The mind is on the look-out for evil—the man is depressed and afraid. Every word means mischief, and every bush hides an enemy. So he thinks. He knows what Solomon meant when he said: "The grasshopper is a burden."

Mr. Michael McCormack is a railway messenger and lives in Mullingar, County Westmeath, Ireland. In June, 1890, he was taken ill. His mouth tasted foul and *coppery* his stomach was sour and dead, and when he forced down a little food he felt so much distress, and pain after it that he was sorry he hadn't let it alone and gone hungry. Besides this there were pains wandering through his chest, back, and sides, hurting him, biting here and there like ugly dogs loose in a town. His head swam with dizziness and he couldn't go to his work. All his ambition and energy were gone out of him, and he would scarcely have exerted himself even if he had been suddenly promoted from the position of messenger to that of station-master of the biggest station on the railway.

"After a while," he goes on to say, "a dull heavy pain struck me in the back, so I couldn't stoop over. What I suffered from this and the other things put together, I have no words to describe. I had six months of it, and it was like six years. In such a case a man takes medicines; all he is told about. This I did, without getting any good from them, and I got weaker and weaker. Everything was a trouble to me; I couldn't bear things; I used to think nothing of it.

"In December, 1890, just before Christmas, it was I first heard of MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP and what it had done in cases like mine. I got a bottle from Mr. Rogers' Drug Stores, and before I had used all of it I felt wonderfully better; and by keeping on with it a short time every pain and ache went out of me, and I was able to go about my work as well as ever I was in my life." These facts are vouched for by H. Rogers Esq., Town Commissioner, Mullingar.

Now, what made messenger McCormack's nerves so sensitive, and his life so miserable for six months. Indigestion and dyspepsia! the same detestable malady that does the same ill turn for millions of others, men and women, of all sorts and conditions. Plenty of them will read this true and simple story, and our opinion is—founded on the best of proofs—that if they try the remedy which cured McCormack they will come out of it as happily as he did. But the sooner the better.

THE publication of Miss Ellen Terry's "Reminiscences" has resulted in setting at rest the place of the well-known actress's nativity at Coventry. Miss Terry herself thought the house was no more, but on Friday a framed brass plate was to be seen hanging in the greengrocer's shop at No 5, Market-street, and it bore this inscription:—"The birth-place of Miss Ellen Terry." That is now known to have been a theatrical lodging-house "on a St. Valentine's Day in the forties," as she has put it.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Amigo, 772 tons, Captain A Bendion, cleared yesterday for Singapore, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Captain Frederick Icely, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Aska, 180 tons, Captain C P Seddon, sailed yesterday for Tuticorim and Colombo, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain R A Cooke, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 175 deck passengers.

THE s s Amigo, 772 tons, Captain A Bendion, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (18th January), with a general cargo and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE s s Ramore Head, 2,913 tons, Captain Thomas McCalmont, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (31st December), with a cargo of 5,015 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs J M Heyn and Co.

THE McIver Line s s Lycia, 2,116 tons, Captain W McNay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs. Craddock, Mrs Rollands, two Misses Rollands, Mrs and Mrs Parsons, nurse and two infants, Mrs MacCartie, Mr Terry and 6 deck. The vesel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's ss Rohilla, 2,174 tons, Captain W J Nantes, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Lt and Mrs G C Ryall, Mr and Mrs Syme, Miss Blair and one decks. For Yokohama—Mr Narozo Takotsujee and Lieut Browker. For Hongkong—Mr E D Kotwal and Mr J P Vasonia. For Colombo—Mr A D Maclean, Mr J Jamieson, Mr Brown and three deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	R.I.M.S. Lawrence	Hooper	Jask, Jan 20.
	Ramore Head (s)	McCalmont	Cardiff, Dec 31.
	Amigo (s)	Bendion	Busreh, Jan 18.
	Lycia (s)	McNay	Liverpool, Dec 22.
	Paula (schr)	Bruimall	Karachi, Jan 22.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Bhundara (s)	Icely	Calcutta, &c.
	Rohilla (s)	Nantes	China, &c.
	Aska (s)	Seddon	Colombo, &c.
	Amigo (s)	Bendion	Singapore.

The steamer King Arthur, Captain Cooke, obtained her port clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Camorta, for Coast and Calcutta.

„ R. Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
20	Goorkha s	Day	London, Dec 16.
	Colaba s	Alexander	Cochin, Jan 9.
21	Blenheim s	Chadwick	Batoum, Dec 17.
	Thorndale s	Etherington	London, Dec 3.
	Loch Broom bq	Radford	Liverpool, Oct 11.
22	Cy. of Cambridge s.	Black	Glasgow, Dec 14.
	Esperance bq	Toft	Buenos Ayres, Oct 24.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 20.—Steamers Shahzada, Katoria, Baghdad and Capella; ship Arracan; H. M. S. S. Lapwing, Marathon, Brisk and Boadicea; and H. M. S. gun boat Gurkha.

Jan. 21.—Steamers Landaura and Scindia; and barque Fattal Careem.

Jan. 22.—Steamers Palamcotta and Nerbudda.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
21	Clan Mackenzie s	......	Glasgow.
22	Henzada s	......	Bombay.
	Waverley s	......	Bombay.
	Palitana s	......	Negapatam.
	Coromandel s	......	London.
	Liddesdale s	......	Calcutta.
	Investigator, R.I.M.S.	......	Kottapatam.
23	Arara s	......	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
21	Taurus s	......	Diamond Islands.
22	Rudesheimer s	......	Calcutta.
	Coromandel s	......	Calcutta.
	Palitana s	......	Rangoon.
	Waverley s	......	Calcutta.
23	Horsley Tower s	......	Pondicherry.
	Clan Mackinnon s	......	London.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVLS.				DEPRTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
Dec.					
21	Red Breast H M's	Stewart	Muccala	12	Creuse.
30	Mayo H M's I M	Black	Berbera	9	Berbera.
Jan.					
8	Meyun	Platt	Somali Coast.	12	Somali Coast.
9	Britannia	Murray	London	9	Sydney.
	Pei-ho	Trocme	Zanzibar		Marseilles.
11	Volturno	Johnson	Bombay	11	Hull.
	Mayo H M's I M	Black	Berbera	12	Berbera.
	Sheik-Berkhud	Baker	Berbera		Muccala.
	Africa (Italian)	Gherardo	Mussowa	11	Mussowa.
	Africa (German)	Segelken	New York		China.
	Coromandel	Wheller	London		Calcutta.
	Arcadia	Andrews	Sydney	12	London.
12	Oriental	Mouls	Bombay		
	Uplands	Turner	Cardiff		
	Fasanu Antn Gorvette	Kepper	Singapore	14	Pola.
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		Hodeida.
	Tuna	Peters	Berbera		Berbera.
	Khiva	Shumacker	Hodeida	15	Fadang.
	Polynesien	Boulard	Marseilles	13	Sydney.
13	Hohenzollern	Eichell	Bremen	12	Sydney.
	Culgoa	Pankhurst	Sydney	13	London.
14	Imperator	Bechtinger	Trieste	14	Bombay.
	Galatea	Mitis	Bombay	15	Trieste.
	Mayo H M's I M	Black	Berbera		
	Ethiope	Pinkham	Colombo		New York.
15	Nedjeed	Crawford	Cardiff		
	Ramillies	Richard	Cardiff		
	Salazie	Paul	China		Marseilles.
	Lobelia	Owen	Kurrachee		Antwerp.
16	Raisby	Stockdale	Tyne		
	Mocambique	Mendes	Zanzibar	16	Lisboa.
17	Sheik-Berkhud	Baker	Muccala		
18	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		
	Africa	Gherardo	Mussowa	18	Mussowa.
	Redbreast H M's	Stewart	Somali Coast.		

Aden, Jan. 18.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Etolia s—1,000 cwts mussoor, A Allymahomed and Co; 85 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

Kirby Hall s—499½ cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—30 cases indigo, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 54 bales skins, E Peerdina; 12 bales skins, V Gangjee; 90 cwts black peppers, and 5 cwts gum, M L Assoo; 31 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 14 cwts gum, N Miani; 101 cwts gum, H Dattoo; 50 cwts gum, and 7 cases nutmegs, S Thachersey; 4 cases bristles, N V Currance and Co; 32 cwts gum, and 30 cwts olibanum, M Casombhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mab s, 4000 cwts castorseed, and 2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Greatham s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, Finlay, Muir and Co; 165 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Emir s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 156 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—20 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 7 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 300 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Aston Hall s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, and 7,600 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

R Rubattino s—1,000 cwts linseed A Blaschock and Co; 130 tons old iron, Bhaisett and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—3,000 cwts wheat, A Blachock and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Fillans s—300 cwts horns, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lindesfarne s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Imperator s—1,703 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler; 600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lindesfrane s—400 bales cotton. Ralli Brothers; 900 bales cotton. The Bombay Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rydal Hall s—15 pots rosa oil Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Imperator s—78½ cwts wheat flour, The Bombay Flour Mill Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Rohilla s—2 chests opium. Silas E Sassoon, 45 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 18 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 11 chests opium, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—18 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, Tata and Co; 33 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 5 chests opium, T Ghuzsamdas, 7 chests opium, J Moolchund

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various form of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF JANUARY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE			RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·053	W	..	61·1	43·6	89	...	1·28	−0·77
Agra	30·075	N W	3	61·6	44·6	94	..	1·33	+0·72
Cawnpore	03·022	W S W	6	64·5	46·0	96	..	2·65	..
Allahabad	30·003	W NW	6	69·5	47·4	93	...	1·88	+0·53
Jhansi	30·062	N W	2	66·4	43·7	79	..	1·10	+0·41
Jacobabad	30·080	N	5	71·5	46·1	68	..	0·44	+0·29
Karachi	30·009	N E	10	75·0	57·0	73	0·12	1·13	+0·76
Jeypore	30·094	Calm	3	65·1	40·1	93	..	1·22	−17·03
Ajmere	30·133	Calm	2	64·9	40·8	88	..	1·60	−1·11
Deesa	30·066	N E	11	79·6	48·9	36	..	0·07	+0·08
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
Rajkot	30·019	E S E	3	79·9	56·0	59	..	0·23	−0·12
Veraval	30·003	N N E	6	79·6	63·2	77	...	0·39	..
Neemuch	30·134	Calm	5	67·7	41·5	75	..	1·46	+1·09
Indore	30·113	E	4	75·0	42·6	73	...	1·14	+0·34
Saugor	30·083	Calm	3	71·3	42·6	91	..	2·64	+0·46
Jubbulpore	30·084	Calm	11	77·9	48·4	93	0·04	2·68	+0·81
Hoshangabad	30·106	E N E	3	76·3	46·8	87	..	1·55	+0·09
Khandwa	30·074	N W	8	80·7	51·1	96	..	2·57	+1·35
Raipur	29·993	Calm	4	80·2	50·4	93	..	1·44	+0·35
Nagpur	30·032	N N E	6	82·4	55·3	76	..	3·60	+1·80
Amraoti	30·024	N N E	5	81·1	56·8	56	..	3·15	+1·23
Akola	30·014	Calm	4	81·0	53·1	76	...	2·49	+0·01
Surat	30·014	W	L	86·5	60·0	100	..	..	−0·23
Malegaon	30·061	WN W	6	85·9	53·5	72	..	0·32	−1·15
Bombay	30·317	E N E	11	79·2	68·7	85	..	0·67	−0·20
Poona	30·052	Calm	7	88·0	52·9	65	...	0·34	−1·32
Sholapur	30·033	Calm	5	89·7	55·1	48	..	0·75	−1·05
Ratnagiri	29·959	S E	5	81·4	69·4	84	..	0·75	−0·20
Belgaum	29·990	Calm	7	85·3	53·9	56	...	...	..
Goa	29·930	N	11	81·1	67·3	90	...	2·44	...
Karwar	29·973	N N E	4	83·2	64·0	94	...	1·43	−1·72
Mangalore	29·965	N N E	5	84·3	70·4	84	..	4·25	+0·56
Calicut	29·951	S S E	10	87·2	71·2	83	..	3·63	−3·78
Cochin	29·956	N E	M	89·7	72·7	77	...	7·16	−2·65
Bangalore	30·020	S E	1	84·2	58·9	81		0·65	−3·94
Secunderabad	29·997	Calm	3	85·6	59·5	71	..	2·57	+0·48
Masuliptm.	29·952	N N E	4	81·5	63·7	87	...	0·42	−7·90
Bellary	29·989	N W	3	89·9	65·1	78	..	0·25	−2·19
Cuddapah	29·981	S S W	..	90·0	65·9	68	...	2·26	−4·67
Madras	29·963	W S W	7	84·2	68·2	60	..	6·92	−17·36
Coimbatore	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·972	Calm	2	90·0	66·9	70	...	1·87	−9·36
Negapatam	29·923	WN W	7	81·9	69·7	81	...	11·75	−20·49
Colombo	29·926	N	9	87·0	70·0	75	...	10·54	−11·75

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been very irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid rise in the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and at Deesa and Aurangabad, a brisk fall at Musulipatam and a moderate rise or fall in other places. Readings are relatively high at Ajmere and Neemuch and low in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to fresh at Deesa, Jubulpore, Goa and Calicut. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Karwar and 12 at Allahabad. The day and night temperature variations are small in most places. The greatest departures are:—Maximum 6° to 13° in defect at Ratnagiri, Saugor, Neemuch, Jeypore, Jhansi, Agra, and Delhi, and minimum 5° to 10° in defect at Delhi, Indore, Agra, Jhansi, Jeypore, Neemuch, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Raipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Cuhdapah and Trichinopoly and the lowest 40° at Jeyyore. Humidity changes are very irregular and the sky is overcast at Cawnpore and partially clouded at Jupulpore and Deesa. Rain in light showers has fallen at Jabulpore and Karachi. The small area of low pressure has moved far to the eastwards of longitude 80° and the weather to the west of that longitude is now fine, clear and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 26.

Thursday's observations show that a depression, which has been crossing India, has reached Lower Bengal. The barometer has fallen fast in the north-east of India and risen fast in the north-west; and changed in small amounts in the Peninsula. Readings are highest in the Punjab and lowest in Bengal and below the normal elsewhere. Extreme North-West winds are anti-cyclonic in North-West India and cyclonic in Nort-East India. The force is fresh in several stations. The temperature has risen in Burma, East Bengal, and part of the Peninsula, but has fallen elsewhere. The changes are large generally and the mean temperature ranges from eighty-one degrees at Cochin to forty-two at Rawalpindi, and about the normal in Burma, Bombay, and Madras; but from three to seven degrees below the normal in other Provinces. The maxima is very low in the whole of northern India and the minima is low in North-West India. Simla fell to twenty-two in shade, and eleven on grass. Rain has been general in Bengal Some showers have fallen in North-West India, the amounts being moderate.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 25th January, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·903
Temperature of the Air	73·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·2
Dew Point	65·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·760
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	79·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67·1
General Directions of Wind*	N,NE,E,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	257

*From midnight to midnight.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office.

Airy, W
Allen, D
Abas Khan
Alexander, H N
Abramovine, D
Amrook Ranchord
Aboott, H C S, Capt
Baulch, F
Bun, D, Col
Baheram Jung
Brownstien, R Mrs
Bahlk, C, Revd
Barbone, E D
Bradley, W A
Bently, W, Mrs
Bowen, R
Baird, Mrs
Burley, D A
Barry, Bishop
Buckley, C, Proff
Blake, W H
Clark, F E, Revd
Courteney, G E
Catania, McLeod
Clarke, M G, Mrs
Crocket, W C
Coyne, J S
Castanza, E
Chapny
Delosozaski, A
Deus, G
Drew, T M
Dahp Sing Fagir
English, J
Etherington, B, Surge
Eddis, A S, Mrs
Farrell, C, Miss
Faulkner, W A
Fairbanks, W
Fuling, C
Frankford, Lord
Fieldhouse, A, Mrs
Farrer, G
Graves, J H
Greathed, E
Ghutner, L
Grunberg, J
Guenness, M K
Grand, Mrs
Guenness, H A L S
Hardt, H
Heaton, J H M P
Halsh, H C
Huggett, P H
Hancock, A
Harwood, H T
Harris, H T
Innis, J R
Jones, W M
John, A
Jawahiram
Jesh, Carl
Kapp, F
Kulsoome Bee
Knowlish, G H F
Kinloch, C W
Kokin, H
Leatham, A
Lugard, E J, Col
Lascillis, J H
Leonardi, F
Lewis, J A
Merz, C
Mathews, H
Merinadi, W
Morison, R H, Major
McDermott, E, Mrs
McDermott, A
MacMuston, J
Murray, E E
Marse, T S B
Matta, A, Dr
Michell, R
Moritz, L
Marzbach, R
Miles, D
Morris, T W
Meredith, F
Manning, T A
Mascarenhas, A
Mathews, B, Mrs
North and Burdit
Nation, F
Nelson, Mrs
Ogelvie, L
Oakes, A
Peterson, C H P
Pearson, A, Mrs
Ruli, A
Roberts, R T
Russell, C H
Roberts, Miss
Rogowski, A
Reed, W H
Ramsay, H, Capt
Richards, A M D
Stephenson, T
Spalding, W H
Stoddard, J L
Stevens, W T
Skilhorn, J W
Sodd, H
Seeymour, L, Mrs
Schroder, O
Sinclair, W T
Spineer, G
Schnider, F
Stewart, M
Shippard, H H, Hor
Styan, H, Mrs
Southgate, F
Sinlling, T
Sharphin, A C
Smith, J
Shippard, C H, Lt-Col
Spanion, A, Mrs
Stone, F W S
Tychews, T W
Temple, C L
Turnbull, M J, Genl
Thost, V
Tati, C
Trumayme, S
Thornton, F T
Thomas, C
Tensel, D, Miss
Tibaldi, Mrs
Towse, E B B, Mrs
Tumdie, J
Vuraswamy, Brothers
Welsh, E T
Ward, G W
Whitehouse, Dr
Wood, Mrs
Wasther, C

MACKINTOSH of Mackintosh has just let his well-known grouse moor of Meallmore to Mr. Alhusen, at a largely increased rental. Meallmore, which for some years has been in the possession of Mr. Claud Hamilton, of Barns, has the reputation of being the best grouse moor in Inverness-shire, if not the best in Scotland. The moor is well adapted for driving, and very large bags are obtained there, averaging about 2,500 brace each year. The proprietors of moors in the north will be gratified to find that rents are not falling off, but rather the reverse.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HEMP.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khan Bazar, out of Fort, in the godowns of Vithuldas Anundjee and by his order and on account and risk of Messrs D Sorabjee and Co—

About 900 bundles hemp.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS ARTICLES AT NAPIER FOUNDRY, FORAS ROAD.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Napier Foundry, Foras Road, a quantity of surplus articles of the foundry. consisting of—

Hydraulic press, small press, planing machine, vertical saw bench, bent saws, lathe, injector, oil press, ice, machine, surgarcane press, winch crabs, blowing fan, road rollers, grinding stone, iron nail casks, mor or mill, wrought-iron beam, swing crane, boot scrapers, garden pots, screw press, engine cylinder, wood press, table vice, anvils, triangles, cast iron weight, garden stands, pulleys sheegrees, oil mill, dog plate &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 27, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart with a fast-trotting bay Arab pony and harness.

1 strong-built second-hand victoria with removeable coach box.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in capital order.

1 powerful bay Arab, aged, goes in single and double harness.

1 strong-built palanquin office shigram.

1 handsome strong fine seated barouche in good order.

1 strong brake in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF BALES OF COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction. by order of Mr. Khetsidas Saligram, the vendor, and on account and risk of Thuckor Shamjee Ladha and Co., the purchasers, 120 full-pressed bales of Bengal Cotton, on MONDAY, the 30th day of January, 1893, at 3 p. m., in the Jutha of Gokuldas Kanjee, at Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, valuable teak and blackwood french polished and carved household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, very handsome Parian, marble, and bronze figures, marble and Wooden pillars, 8 light hanging argand lamp with kerosine burners, 3 and 5 lights hanging kerosine lamps, a sewing machine, a first rate Iron Safe by Mordon and Co., London, Japanese writing desk, almyras with Chubb's lock, fancy Kaga and Satsuma vases, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Custom House, Fort, a lot of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of double and single barrel guns and rifles, powder flasks, powder and shot measures, walking sticks, revolvers, swords, gun springs, Bristol and wire brushes, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

Under instructions from Arab Jooman bin Ally, Messrs, BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account and risk of Maneckchand Panachand, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, at 3 p m, the following parcels of pearls :—

23 parcels white budle.

8 do. do. do.

For particulars and conditions apply to Messrs Framjee and Moos, vendor's attorneys.

On TUESDAY, the 14th February, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo House, Apollo Street Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware rich crookery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany grand square piano, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persiancarpets, &c., the property of S. Rossin, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 27, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Furniture Bazar, near the Crawford Market, the remaining stock-in-trade of Khoja Khakibhai Lukhamsey, furniture merchant closing his business, consisting of teak and blackwood furniture, new iron single and double bedsteads, perambulators, bentwood chairs, wire mattresses, &c.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, opposite the Tramway Terminus, the valuable black and teakwood household furniture, glassware, a strong-built landau, one handsome light mail-phaeton built at Fort Coach Factory, one semi-grand Pianoforte, by Robt. Warnum & Co., London, Hink's lamps, Brussels carpets, one light brougham built at Sassoon Reformatory, one grey Arab horse with harness, harmonium, &c., the property of a Gentleman.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Beach Road, Bandora, in the bungalow of Mr. Jehangeerjee Rustomjee Mody, the valuable and handsome french-polished black and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and crockery, Hink's lamps, handsome pictures, hand sewing machine, one Cantante Resonante cottage piano by Rose and Co., Brussels carpets, table ornaments, china flower vases, one English-built light mail-phaeton by Hall and Sons, of Longacre, with pole and cross bars, single harness, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 mahogany-square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer, nearly new.

1 mahogany-cottage Pianoforte.

On account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Motanee—

VF-3471—1 case marino.

VB-1181-5—1 case gold satin.

By order of Pranjiwun Narronjee, and on account and at the risk of Morarjee Jaitha.

2 cases each 200 pieces gauze 12 yards.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.

1 light serviceable victoria.

1 second-hand office shigram.

1 light dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CARLTON WHISKEY FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

Ex. s. s. Braunfels.

20 boxes, each 1 dozen quarts, Richard Mathews and Co.'s Carlton Whisky, 11 years old.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Linden House, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French polished black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany Cottage Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Hinks' lamps, pictures, real Persian large carpets, &c., the property of Captain TICE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF HEMP.

On TUESDAY next, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Argyl Road, near Carnac Bunder Bridge, by order and in the two Godowns of Thucker Sewjee Ramjee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Nanabhoy Bomanjee.

687 Bundles Dewgnudlh hemp.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 12TH CAMATIPURA LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT

Under instructions from the Administrator General as Administrator of the estate of the late Hajee Hassan Yacoub, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M. the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All those three pieces of land or ground with partly leasehold and partly assessed under Act II of 1876, and now formed into one piece with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate in the 12th Camatipura Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 115 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 130, 121 and 184, new Nos. 16,697, 16,127 and 16,190, and new survey Nos. 6868, 6867 and 6866, old survey Nos 4541, 4542 and 4534, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E ward No. 2015, 2016 and 2017 and Street Nos. 62, 64, 66, and 68, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Keshowjee Cullianjee, bounded on the east by the house of Church Mahar, on the west by a sweeper's passage, and a piece of the vacant ground, on the North by the 12th Camatipoora, Street and on the south by the Foras Road and the house of Framjee Cawasjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd February, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Work.

A quantity of millsawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Furniture Bazar, opposite the Crawford Market, the entire valuable stock-in-trade of Khoja Hassain Megjee, Furniture Merchant, consisting of teak and blackwood furniture, such as drawing room suits, handsome Cabinets and chiffoniers, new bentwood chairs, single and double new bedsteads, zinc bath tubs, furniture tapestry, velvet and cretonne wire mattresses etc.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, January 27, 1893.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,

TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld.
NEW ADDRESS :
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, St. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA, ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

HORSE CLOTHING.

FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS for the Hills and the Cold Season ; for Serge Suits for the Rains ; for light Cotton Sheets for the Hot Weather, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Samples free on Application.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad,

PRICE.................................. Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,'

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE DENTAL SURGERY, FURNITURE. &c., belonging to N. H. Geesta, Esq, Dental Surgeon, proceeding to America.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 19, Esplanade Road, opposite Currency Bank, Fort, consisting of dental lathe, flatting mill, vice, gasometer, new mode heater, gas furnace, burner, pans, ladles, gold-melting apparatus, gas-making apparatus, electric mouth lamps with electric battery, liquid gas case, bellows, dental rubber, dentine, celluloid plates, impression trays, modelling composition, gold filing, platinum shade, tin foils, elevators, plaster of Paris, dental journals and books, dental chair, sofa, round table, combination dressing and washhand stand, oleographs, China garden pots, show case, sets of drawers, Venetian blinds for windows, work benches, tools, &c.

Also on a day to be fixed hereafter, the valuable household furniture, piano (by Soundy), E. brougham, victoria, mail-phaeton, &c., at his residence, Byculla, opposite the Victoria Gardens.

SALE OF TEMPORARY CHAWLS AT KHURSETJEE SUKHLAJEE STREET.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq, C. S, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 2nd February 1893, at 3 p.m., on the premises, material of the temporary sweepers chawls ta Khursetjee Suklajee Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF CINDERS.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq. C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 2nd February, 1893, at 4-30 p.m., at the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worlee, a quantity of cinders.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 27, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 26.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday, and all the other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unaltered, including Bar Silver, at 38 7-16d. per oz. In New York also, Silver was unchanged in value, at 84 cents. per oz ; with demand Exchange on London quoted as before, at 4·87½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 773,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 84·20 to 84·25 cents.

Out of the 55 lakhs of Indian Council remittances offered yesterday, 51½ Bills were allotted at 1s. 2⅞d, Calcutta getting 37½ lakhs, Bombay ¾ lakh, and Madras 13¼ lakhs ; and 3¼ lakhs of Wire Transfers were allotted to Calcutta, at 1s. 2 25-32d., the rate obtained for the Bills being 1-32d. higher than last week's regular allotment price, though 1-32d. lower than that obtained for extra Bills placed meantime. Extra allotments of Bills on the three presidencies for small amounts were also made yesterday, at 1s. 2 25-32d. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be offered next Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2⅜d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, Surats quiet, and Arrivals dull ; the day's Sales having aggregated 6,000 bales without any East Indians. Spot prices were quite unchanged, as also were American Arrivals, in all positions. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

An advance of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday at 9 11-16 cents ; but April Futures were 5 points lower, at 9·61 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales ; and the figures for this season to date compare as follows with those of last year and the year before during the same period.

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts	12,000	14,000	33,000
Four days' do.	52,000	87,000	139,000
Since 1st Sept. 1892...	3,922,000	5,343,000	5,178,000

Only a small business has been passing in our local Cotton Market to-day ; but the feeling has remained steady, and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought only 250 ready new Bengals, at Rs. 214-32 ; and the Mills have taken 1,025 bales in all, made up of 300 Barsee, at Rs. 249-50 ; 200 each of Bengals, at Rs. 215-34 ; Jalgaum, at Rs. 236 ; 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 230 ; and Khangaum, at Rs. 248 ; and 25 Morvi, all ready new Cotton ; and 100 old Veerumgaum, at Rs. 217 per candy.

There has been a little more rain, reaching nearly an inch at Beawar, in all the districts of the Bengal Cotton circle, but this morning's telegrams say that, except at Cawnpore where it looked like rain, it had either become bright again, or looked like clearing up. In one or two districts of the Oomra circle it was cloudy, but no more rain had fallen ; and at Veerumgaum, in the Dhollera circle, a few cents of rain had been registered ; but bright weather had since set in ; and elsewhere it was bright, with no sign of rain. Cotton picking had partially begun at Broach in seasonable weather.

WHEAT has been quiet again to-day with but a limited enquiry from shippers, and a small business passing ; but prices are still unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady market on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,055	bales.
Wheat	18,491	cwts.
Linseed....................................	3,247	„
Rapeseed	2,259	„
Gingelly	12,506	„
Poppyseed	544	„
Groundnuts	19,722	„
Castorseed	2,229	„
Rice	18,137	„

FREIGHTS are dull. There is tonnage offering at yesterday's rates, but only a few takers, and no fresh business of much importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—1s. 2⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 25-32d. for Demand was quoted at opening this morning in a quiet market ; but a moderate enquiry springing up from the bazaar at these rates, and there having been few Merchants' Bills offering for any position, the Banks lowered their drawing rates 1-32d., and things closed very quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 2 ¾d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 2 23-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 2 13-16d.	„
Credits	do.	...1s. 2 29-32d.	„
Francs	do.	...1·56¼	„

The usual official Return relating to Silver at the Mint, gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 18th Jan, 1893	Rs.	67,89,000
Add—Silver received during the week	„	32,12,000
	Rs.	1,00,01,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	„	32,01,000
	Rs.	68,00,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals........	„	58,25,000
	Rs.	1,26,25,000
Last week	„	1,49,53,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at an advance of ⅛ to 5-16 per cent. on yesterday evening's quotations for Fours, closing rates being now 104 7-16 for Money, and 104 ⅜ for the near and more distant account. 100½, nominal, is now quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been quiet on the whole ; but Cotton Press Scrip has improved in a number of cases to our revised quotations. A few Mill shares have declined Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share ; but quotations generally are unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..................................	4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes..........................	97
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 15-16
Bar Silver	38 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JAN. 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Orion from Shanghai left this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JAN. 26.

French mail steamer Caledonien arrived from Aden.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Avoca, reached Zanzibar direct from Bombay on Tuesday, the 24th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th Jan., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	25	9	20 p.m.	15	32
Teheran..................	26	10	45 a.m.	3	12
Suez..................	..	..	..	..	...

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 26th Jan., 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta..........	..	59	..	6
„ Kurrachee	..	33	..	1
„ Madras	..	43	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 25.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — —	72·6

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26.

6 a.m.	69·7
10 a.m.	75·1
2 p.m.	78·1
4 p.m.	77·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BIRDWOOD—BARNARD—January 21, at Bombay, by the Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer-Lewis, G. C. M. D. Birdwood, Lieutenant, 1st Bombay Lancers, to Maude Otway, daughter of the late Prebendary Barnard, Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire.

DEATH.

FERNANDES—January 26, at Bandora, Miss Maria Beatrice Fernandes, daughter of the late Francis Fernandes, aged 53 years and 9 months. The funeral will take place at St. Peter's, Bandora, at 5 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—January 16, at Gya, the wife of Horrace Bell, of a daughter.

DALY—January 7, at Rose Hall, Coonoor, Nilgiri Hills, the wife of W W Daly, C I E, Deputy Inspector-General, Police, Bengal, of a daughter.

FIELD—January 18, at Gya, the wife of F Field, Esq. Opium Department, of a son.

VINCENT—January 14, at Dacca, the wife of W H Vincent, Esq, C S, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1893.

IN introducing in the Supreme Council a Bill to provide for the more effectual surveillance of habitual offenders, "and for other purposes," Sir Philip Hutchins made the interesting announcement that the apparent increase of crime in India, which was a subject of much concern when the present Viceroy assumed office, turned out upon inquiry to be by no means so serious as had been supposed. As General Grant said wolves are always fewer when they are counted. The administration of justice was, indeed, found to be less efficacious in most parts of the country than it ought to be, an unsatisfactory state of things for which various causes were assigned. Amongst them were, as we know by this time, the defects of the jury system as applied in Bengal and in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency —a discovery which the Government of India now would perhaps wish had never been made. Sir Philip—on the principle that one should never mention a rope to a man whose father was hanged—made no reference to juries, but he acknowledged that amongst the chief causes of the mal-administration of justice were the defects in the police force. That force has been, it is satisfactory to learn, thoroughly overhauled in nearly every Province with a view to improving the personnel and securing trustworthy men to investigate criminal cases. In the course of the inquiries the disagreeable and startling fact became apparent that the criminal classes had been prompter than the police to turn to account the improvement in communications by railways and telegraphs, which in recent years have been extended throughout the country. The resources of civilisation have been freely availed of by professional criminals to carry on their depredations over a wider field of enterprise, while throwing greater difficulties in the way of the police. This undesirable state of things is attributed to the absence of any legal provision to enable the police to keep habitual criminals under surveillance so as to control and watch their movements. But it is difficult to understand how the absence of a legal authority to control known malefactors is an impediment, seeing that it is admitted that "police supervision over convicted and suspected persons is undoubtedly exercised in most parts of the country." The fact that such supervision rests on no legal basis may be regrettable, but it is not easy to see how it can be thereby rendered inefficacious. The object of the Bill now before the Legislature is to legalise the general practice and to render it more stringent. The lines taken are generally in accordance with English precedent. Twenty years ago, for the first time, power was given to the Judges in England to add to a sentence of imprisonment a term of police surveillance for seven years. In 1873 the Government of India considered a proposal to introduce similar provisions into the Criminal Procedure Code, but it was decided to wait until there was some experience of the operation of this novel provision in England. That experience now shows that the system is on the whole successful. Another reason for postponing action was that the police in India was at that time newly-instituted, and there was some doubt as to whether it could safely be trusted with large powers of supervision. The recent improvements effected in the police force throughout the country afford some ground to hope that the powers which it is proposed to entrust to it, may not be abused. Obviously there is reason for some anxiety on this score.

But since the police in this country have exercised extra-legal powers of supervision, the legislation now contemplated will only have the effect of defining their powers and checking any tendency to excess or irregularity. The present Bill had its germ in a draft prepared for the Punjab Government four years ago, and submitted to the Local Governments and High Courts for consideration and report. These authorities concurred in the opinion that such a measure was desirable for the country generally, and the present Bill has been framed to give effect to that view. Under the existing law for the prevention of crime, security for good behaviour can be taken from any person who is an habitual robber, house-breaker, or thief, or from an habitual receiver of stolen property, or from one who commits extortion by putting persons in fear of injury. But as Sir Auckland Colvin pointed out, security cannot be demanded from habitual kidnappers, or professional cattle-poisoners—a very numerous class, practising their nefarious trade on an extensive scale. It is now proposed to empower a Magistrate to take security for good behaviour from a man of a character so desperate and dangerous that it is hazardous to the community to leave him at large without any safeguard. A new clause provides for persons who habitually protect or harbour thieves, or aid in the concealment or disposal of stolen property. By another provision a Magistrate can impose police surveillance as an alternative to a demand to furnish security for good behaviour. At present a man who has been ordered to give security, and who is unable to comply, is committed to prison. Under the Bill he may be placed under surveillance and left at large instead of being sent to jail. There is to be the same right of appeal against orders of surveillance as there is in respect of orders to find security. Under the English law a prisoner previously convicted may, by order of the Judge on a second conviction, be placed under police surveillance at the expiry of his imprisonment for a period of seven years or less. This imposes upon him the obligation of reporting himself at a police station every month and of notifying his change of domicile to the police of the district which he intends to leave, and of the district to which he is about to proceed. Failure to comply with these conditions involves, on conviction, imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one year. It will be seen that in England police surveillance is awarded as part of the sentence of the Judge on a second conviction. Under the Bill two convictions will not be sufficient to make a man an habitual offender unless the Court or Magistrate be satisfied by additional evidence that he habitually commits crime or depends on crime for his livelihood. In England surveillance may last for seven years from the expiration of the period of imprisonment, but in India Presidency Magistrates, District and Subdivisional Magistrates will be empowered, on the application of the person concerned, to accept security in lieu of police supervision or to release him from supervision, if there be reason for that course. This is a humane and reasonable modification of the cast-iron rule in force in England.

The rules for the supervision of persons under police control will differ according to local circumstances in the different provinces. A clause of the Bill imposes upon village headmen, landholders, and others to report the movements of persons under surveillance. The necessity for this provision was pressed upon the Government by Sir James Lyall. He found from the experience of the Punjab that the development of railways and the increased facilities for obtaining employment at a distance from their homes have rendered bad subjects more ready to leave their villages and take up their abodes where their characters are not known, and where they resume their evil practices in the expectation that, if detected, a light sentence may be awarded them. He urged that it is desirable that the police and magistrates should have the means of knowing the whereabouts of certain classes of criminals, and how they are conducting themselves after they are released from jail. The Governments of Bombay and Bengal suggested that the Bill should apply to unconvicted bad characters, who form the classes from whom habitual offenders are recruited. The Bengal Government recommended that rules should be framed—less stringent than those for convicted habitual offenders—for the registration of bad characters that they might be subjected to domiciliary visits, to search their houses, and obtain information as to their movements. Fortunately the Government of India turned a deaf ear to these representations, being impressed, as Sir Philip Hutchins said, with the obvious objections to the maintenance of public registers of mere suspects, and the establishment of a system of legalised supervision over unconvicted persons. Besides, as the mover of the Bill had the candour to acknowledge, the police of India like the police of all other countries—as a matter of course keep secret registers of suspects, and watch over their movements. It would be quite another matter to give the police power to interfere with or harass people by paying them domiciliary visits or otherwise. Such powers would, as Sir Philip Hutchins stated, be very constantly and grievously abused. The new law will only authorise interference in the case of convicted criminals, who are proved to follow crime as a livelihood. Other provisions of the Bill empower the magistrate to himself award long terms of imprisonment to habitual criminals, instead of sending them to a higher Court for trial, a practice which entails great hardship on prosecutors and witnesses, who have often to lose much time and travel long distances. The fourth provision of the Bill, is admittedly of an exceptional character, and follows not English but Irish precedent. It enacts that in the case of persistence of undetected crime in a given locality, the village or patwari circle, wherein it is committed, shall pay the value of the property destroyed, by cattle-poisoning or rick-burning or the like, or lost by dacoity, or cattle-lifting It is not intended that this provision shall be of general application ; it will only be applied in a given locality with the express sanction of the Governor-General in Council. The mover cited as precedents the provision of the Police Acts for quartering punitive police on districts at the charge of the inhabitants in disturbed localities, and the statutes for levying compensation on counties in Ireland. But no facts or statistics were adduced to show the necessity for such a measure in India. The expedient of making the innocent pay for the guilty is clumsy at the best, and renders the law and the administration unpopular with the law-abiding and the lawless alike.

PROFESSOR MACMILLAN'S lecture last evening at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was the first of a series, which it is hoped, will prove popular and be continued not only during the cold season but periodically throughout the year. A serious attempt is being made to impart new life to this excellent institution which is unfortunately frequently in danger of being overlooked. It has now been established over forty-five years, and the history of the institution is instructive. The original promoters were the foremen mechanics employed in the Mint and Dockyard. Their intention, which was ultimately partially carried out, was to acquire a library and provide a collection of models and constructive materials. The library they procured, but the collection of models and constructive materials never achieved considerable proportions. Further the lectures which the promoters hoped to arrange for, though for a time successful, failed to attract the public. Possibly the fact that the early meetings were interrupted may have had something to do with this. They were held in the rooms under the clock-tower at the entrance to the Dockyard during the life-time of Sir Robert Olliver, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy ; but on his death in 1848 the Society was obliged to find accommodation elsewhere. For fourteeen years the Society occupied rooms in the Fort, and shortly afterwards, through the instrumentality of Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of Marine, the old premises at the Dockyard were again placed at the Society's disposal. From that time until 1870 the Institute was located on the Dockyard premises until the building now occupied was formally opened by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the then Governor. The funds for the establishment of the new Institute were furnished by Government and Mr. David Sassoon, each contributing a sum of sixty thousand rupees, Government also giving the land on which the building stands. A lecture-hall in rear of the present structure was included in the designs for which Messrs. Campbell and Gostling were responsible. But sufficient funds have not been forthcoming for the purpose, and the ground, though not neglected, is distinctly lost. There are a few small endowments, and the reading room and library are well supplied with books and current literature. The various departments are kept well up to date and the conveniences and accommodation afforded by the reading-room make it an increasingly favorite resort in the cool of the evening, members have the usual privileges, and special weekly arrangements, it may not be known, are made for the benefit of temporary residents in Bombay. The honorary secretaryship has recently been taken over by Mr. Herbert Jones, whose energy in the discharge of his duties has done much, and promises more, to enhance the attractiveness of the Institute. Though above absolute want, it is nevertheless much in need of funds to enable the committee of management to carry into effect all they desire and render it, as it was intended, an institution for providing wholesome instruction and amusement to people of all classes. There is ample scope for the exercise of all the ingenuity as well as energy which can be brought to bear upon the conduct of the institution to bring it up to the level aimed at, and all the funds, which can be raised, can be very profitably expended.

THE Municipal Commissioner, as was to be expected, disclaims any responsibility for the discourteous and disorderly ejaculations, which enlivened the proceedings of the first meeting of the Corporation in the new Municipal Chamber. The head of the Executive has nothing to do with the proprieties or improprieties of debate, of which he is himself sometimes the unwilling victim. But though in writing to us, Mr. Acworth expresses his surprise that Mr. Stevens did not confine his letter to showing that he was not the party responsible for the internal arrangements of the Council Chamber, he does not himself limit his observations to a disclaimer of responsibility for the want of consideration and courtesy complained of. He goes on to expatiate on other matters, and makes himself the apologist for the hasty action of the Corporation in bundling the fittings, and furniture out of doors, without consulting the architect as to the measures that might be necessary to deal with supposed defects. It is no excuse for the precipitation with which courtesy was thrown to the winds, to say that the Municipal business was in arrears, and that it was necessary to proceed to business at once. That was precisely what was not done. The whole time of the meeting, such as it was, was devoted to renouncing Mr. Stevens and all his works, while all that was necessary was to adjourn to the old building, and proceed with the budget. This would have saved a day, and advanced matters much more effectually than setting to work to effect a double removal, putting out the new furniture and bringing in the old.

IT is notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette* that the services of Khan Bahadur Murzban having been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Municipality. Mr. Samuel Rebsch, Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, has been appointed Executive Engineer, Presidency. Some time ago the name of Major Olivier was mentioned as the probable successor to Mr. Murzban, but that officer is at present on deputation. Mr. Rebsch is Major Olivier's immediate junior, having joined the service four months later than he, namely, in October, 1875. He is at present Executive Engineer at Surat and Broach, his successor there being Mr. Tarapurwalla, Executive Engineer at Ahmedabad.

UNTIL late yesterday no messages were received from England through Reuter's agency. The explanation from Alexandria was that owing to the prevalence of severe storms in the Mediterranean the working of the lines has been interrupted and messages were therefore passing through irregularly.

LAST evening Mr. H. A. Acworth, the president, presided at a meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute and others, which was held to hear a lecture by Professor M. Macmillan on "Anglo-Indian and other modern modifications of English." There was a large attendance of European ladies and European and native gentlemen. The president, in introducing the lecturer, said the study of modern classics was well known to be associated with the name of Professor Macmillan. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him at the close of the lecture.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Mysore arrives at the Grant Road Station, at 8-10 a.m. (local time) to-morrow. A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired from the saluting battery in connection with the arrival. His Highness leaves Bombay on the 11th proximo.

THE conversazione of the Bombay Art Society fixed for the 6th, at 9-30 p.m., instead of the 7th.

MR. R. G. C. LORD, I. C. S., has been appointed a Third Class Magistrate at Satara.

MR. S. TAGORE, I. C. S., has been allowed furlough for one year.

MR. C. D. BROWN, I. C.S., Assistant Collector of Thana, has been allowed a year's leave, on medical certificate.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Lawrence, which was disabled between Karachi and Jask, having her intermediate crank shaft broken, returned to Bombay yesterday morning, under the command of Captain C. W. R. Hooper. After undergoing the necessary repairs, she will proceed on her voyage to Bushire.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing for Munmad, says : A couple of days ago the railway police at this station arrested on suspicion a Purdesy "Punday," or pilgrim guide, with gold and pearl ornaments, worth about a thousand rupees, in his possession. On enquiry it was ascertained that the ornaments had been stolen at Poona, on the 17th instant, from a Brahmin Inamdar of Satara, named Narayenjee Sirke, who travelled with the Purdesy from Nagpore to Poona, meeting him accidentally in the train. The Inamdar, on hearing of the seizure, came to Munmad, and recognised his property. The case has been sent to Poona for trial.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 24 was 463, giving a death-rate of 27·90 per annum per thousand as against 35·62 the corresponding period of last year, and 29·35 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 112 died from fevers ; 1 small-pox; 2 measles ; 63 phthisis ; 1 leprosy ; 44 diseases of the nervous system ; 96 affections of the respiratory organs ; 28 diarrhœa ; 14, dysentary ; 22 still-born ; 35 old age and debility ; 11 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 21 ; Brahmin, 18 ; Bhattia, 4 ; Hindu of other caste, 227 ; Hindu out-caste, 28 ; Musalman, 122 ; Parsee, 16 ; Jew, 1 ; Native Christian, 13 ; Eurasian, 5 ; European, 8. The total number of births was 335 as against 282 the corresponding period of last year, and 285 the average over the past five years.

MR. WALTER LONG, the Conservative candidate for the vacancy caused in the West Derby division of Liverpool by the death of Mr. Cross, was secretary to the Local Government Board in Lord Salisbury's Government. He lost his seat in Wilts at the General Election by 138. Mr. Long was a member of the committee which has just reported on the Salvation Army, as was also his late victorious opponent in the Devizes division, Mr. C. E. Hobhouse. Mr. Long is married to a daughter of the Earl of Cork.

ACCORDING to a French journal, there are in France 112 towns provided with an urban telephonic service, with a total of 18,191 subscribers. Of these Paris contributes 9,653. The telephone is most used in Cannes, where the subscribers bear the proportion of one to every 120 inhabitants. At Fourmies the proportion is one in 198, Mentone 215, Tourcoing 222, Paris 253, Rheims 256, Sedan 274, and Roubaix one in 294. In all 5,574,000 francs were derived from the telephonic service in 1891, the telephone offices of Paris alone producing 210,000 francs. The conversations between Paris and Brussels numbered 53,000, and between Paris and London 17,000.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, JAN. 25, AFTERNOON.

The Indian Troopship Euphrates has been stopped at Port Said, and landed the Second Battalion Devonshire Regiment, pending the arrival of the Battalions ordered to proceed to Egypt from Gibraltar and Malta, which Battalions cannot arrive until the first week in February.

ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 26.

His Imperial and Royal Highness Archduke Franz Ferdinand went out black buck shooting this morning at Srinagar, and had a capital sport, his Imperial and Royal Highness bagging three fine bucks. In the afternoon the Archduke and party witnessed sports at Mulkapett, when there was a splendid display of horsemanship and shooting. The Archduke dined with the 21st Hussars at Trimulgherry, and left Secunderabad by special train at 11-30 for Gwalior.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 26.

The match of Lord Hawke's team with an Eleven of All India commenced to-day, in Alfred Park, in brilliant weather. Large crowd of spectators assembled to witness the game, including nearly all the European population in the station. Greater interest seemed to have been centred in the match than the one with Upper India from the fact that the All India team was composed of picked members, though not representative, consequently a brilliant exhibition of the game was expected. Lord Hawke was unable to play owing to his still being indisposed. This caused disappointment to many. Vernon lost the toss, and All India sent Pavri and Chesney to the wickets to face the bowling of Hornsby and Jackson. Pavri played an excellent cricket, his 29 consisting chiefly of double runs. Troup was in good form and batted with ease and grace, but when properly set he was caught by Foljambe, the bowler, for 49. Gagrat was rather unfortunate and had to retire after scoring 4, being caught by Wright. The only other man who made double figures was Bapasola. Going in last he was disposed of for a good 17, with bat in hand. The fielding of the Visitors was excellent. The batting of All India was steady, careful, and good. The innings closed for 139 runs. The Visitors will open their innings to-morrow. The following are the scores :—

Mr. G. M. Chesney, b Jackson	9
Mr. M. E. Pavri, b Gibson	29
Mr. B. D. Gagrat, c Wright, b Hornsby	4
Mr. J. J. D. Campbell, b Hornsby	1
Major F. Wintour, c Vernon, b Hornsby	9
Mr. W. Troup, c and b Foljambe	49
Mr. E. H. D. Sewell, c Heseltine, b Gibson	1
Mr. G. G. Lang, b Leatham	0
Major J. R. Wyndham, b Heseltine	8
Mr. E. L. French, b Heseltine	0
Mr. M. C. Bapasola, not out	17
Extras	12
Total	139

The local Gymkhana entertained the cricketers to a big dinner at the Club last night, covers being laid for over 70, and several amusing speeches followed. The Visitors will attend the Station Ball, at Mayo Hall, to-morrow night.

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

The Amir has apparently been spending his leisure time in dealing with his family affairs. He has just ordered his sister, the wife of Muhamad Aziz Khan, now Resident in Allahabad, to be deported to India. Muhamad Aziz is a brother of Sirdar Ishak Khan, whose unsuccesssful rebellion in 1888 ended in his flight to the Russian territory.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

The Troopship Malabar, with the details of the various Regiments, was to have left Karachi on Monday, but owing to the outbreak of small-pox among some of the men the vessel has probably been detained.

The South Wales Borderers at Aldershot were under orders for Egypt in the ordinary course of relief, so the detachment sent in the Troopship Tyne merely precedes the main body of the regiment.

No requisition has been made for troops from India to proceed to Egypt. It is scarcely likely that such a demand will be sent out unless the danger of a general rising has declared itself.

The East Indian Naval Squadron, now in the Bay of Bengal, may perhaps be ordered to proceed to Suez.

THE STRENGTH OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

The strength of the Egyptian Army is about 11,000 men, but seven battalions are stationed on the upper Nile frontier and three at Suakin, thus there are only some 3,000 men at Cairo and Alexandria in case of any disturbance. General Walker, Commanding the English troops, has about 3,300 British soldiers, of whom two-thirds are at Cairo. He has however, no Field Artillery, and only one Squadron of Cavalry, with a small force of Mounted Infantry.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN CONFERENCE.

The Eurasian Conference, which was expected to meet to-night has fallen through, and the idea has been abandoned. The three Presidencies objected to the meeting at Allahabad, and the project resulted in a fiasco.

CONFERENCE OF POST-MASTERS GENERAL.

The Conference of Provincial Post-Masters-General at Calcutta is likely to have a practical bearing on the accounts system of the Postal Department. One of the first step taken by Mr. Fanshaw, on his appointment as Director-General, was to ask the Government to place the accounts branch of the Post Office directly under the Comptroller and Auditor-General ; and the details of a revised account system are now being worked out. The growth of money orders, which have now reached a yearly total of nearly eight millions has further rendered it necessary that some simple form of audit should be introduced. The Conference will also direct its attention to another matter. During the last ten years the business done by the Post Office has generally expanded in a remarkable manner, and the point has now been reached where consolidation is required. The question of reorganisation has forced itself to the front, and it must be taken up at once as the Department has by no means reached the limit of its capabilities, multifurious though the duties of its officers now are.

THE ACCIDENT TO A CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER CADET.

It is recently reported that the accident to a cadet of the Calcutta Volunteers, who was represented as having played tricks with a Martini, has been greatly exaggerated. Latest news to hand described him to have just singed the tip of his forefinger.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE BURMA POLICE.

The services of the following Officers have been placed at the disposal of the Police Department, Burma, as Assistant Commandants, Military Police:—Lieutenants Tremayne Turner, 1st Cornwall Regiment ; and Bulfim, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment.

THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir J. C. Dormer leaves Fort White on the 29th for Tiddim, returning to Pakokku on the 9th, and Rangoon on the 14th.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, Commissioner of Derajat, arrived at Dera Ghazi Khan this afternoon. The principal Baluch tomundars and a following of some two thousand in all came in, and received his Honour on the banks of the Indus. The spectacle was a most imposing one.

THE MURIDKI CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

A special train leaves Lahore on Friday for Muridki. The final march-past before the Commander-in-Chief is expected to be a very fine one.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

As at present arranged the Archduke of Austria and suite will remain in Calcutta for about five days, after which he proceeds to Darjiling, and then to the North-West Provinces.

RUMOUR in Calcutta names Sir A. MacDonell, of the Central Provinces, as Sir C. Elliott's successor.

LARGE quantities of bamboos for lance staves have been sent Home from India to the War Office.

IT is stated that owing to the scarcity of water the Government intend constructing a number of artesian walls on the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.

THE results of the high, middle, and primary standard examinations for European scholars in the Punjab have been published. There are 99 successful candidates.

FOUR rifles have been stolen from the 22nd Punjab Infantry, Multan. There is no clue to the thieves.

A SAD accident occurred at Karachi on Sunday morning at the North-Western Railway City station. Mr. Martin Pennock, Assistant Station-master, was knocked over by wagons which were being shunted, and both legs were severed. He was conveyed to the civil hospital, where he expired two hours later from hemorrhage and shock.

AT Habb, four days ago, during the course of gun practice, a field battery shell burst in the breech of the gun, causing severe injuries to the gunner, in the face and other parts of the body.

THE appointment of a Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel as Principal Medical Officer in the Myingyan District of Upper Burma, has been sanctioned as a temporary and provincial measure up to the end of the current financial year. The continuance of the appointment beyond that date will be dependent on the funds available, and on the future distribution on commands in Burma.

THE Government of India has communicated its formal sanction to the agreement entered into between the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway and the Agent and Secretary of the Nilgiri Railway that Mettapolium, at the foot of the Nilgiri Hills, should be made the terminal station of both railways. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has also been sanctioned by the Government for converting the station that now exists there into an enlarged one for the joint use of both lines.

A CONTEMPORARY hears, on good authority from home, that the pressent Government is seriously inclined to re-open the question of the abolition of the Presidency Commands, which was shelved nearly two years ago by Lord Cross, in spite of strong representations from the Government of India.

UNDER the new reorganisation scheme the responsibility of Civil Surgeons in Bengal for the efficient performance of vaccination work in their several districts is largely increased. A suggestion has been made that since they are required to undertake inspections at a distance from headquarters, they should be supplied with tents. To this Sir Charles Elliott has objected. Their vaccination inspections in the interior are intended, he says, to be in the nature of flying visits to towns, thanas and villages, and "if intelligently arranged in connection with their periodical inspections of dispensaries may easibe accomplished without tents, advantage being taken of existing district inspection bungalows, rest houses, and the spare rooms in police stations."

THE artesian well boring at Mangi, near the Chapper Rift, where it was expected that either a copious supply of good water or petroleum would be discovered, has been abandoned, as neither was forthcoming, although the boring had reached the depth of about 500 feet.

IN the little quarrel which Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, who may justly be styled the hero of a hundred fights, had with the Raja of Mymensingh, says the Lahore paper, he has come out victorious, Sir Charles Elliott, having, in a resolution justified his action. But the Raja is not satisfied. He is about to take steps to bring his case before the higher authorities, and is determined to have it ventilated in the House of Commons.

OWING to the contumaciousness of the Aida Galla Somali tribe, a force of 25 of the Aden troop under Captain Domville, 50 rifles under the command of Lieutenant Garrett, some sappers with a wire zareeba, 25 men of the Camel Corps and 21 of the Local Police have been sent to the coast to compel the payment of a fine imposed by the Local Government.

THE conference which is to be held at Calcutta shortly will decide the future location of the Bacteriological Observatory at present at Poona, where climatic conditions have been found unsuitable.

THIS is the slack season for emigration to the Colonies, and there was therefore none from either of the ports of Calcutta and Madras during December.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 14th January was 212, against 220 and 240 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 54. There were 12 deaths from cholera, against 11 and 9 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 14. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from tetanus, against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 74 and 29 respectively, against 91 and 25 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·7 per mille per annum, against 29·3, the mean of the last five years.

THE East Indian Railway Traffic Earnings for week ending 14th January, were Rs. 9,31,138-13-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,05,267-7-11. Increase, Rs. 25,871-5-1. Miles open week ending 14th January, 1893, 1,610. Corresponding week last year, 1,582-4-5. Increase, 27-7-10. Per miles open for the week ending 14th January, 1893, Rs. 578 2-8. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 571-15-1. Increase Rs. 6-3-7. From 1st January, 1893, to 14 January, 1893, Rs. 18,41,580-1-0. From 1st January, 1892, to 16th January, 1892, Rs. 20,28,676-9-8. Decrease, Rs. 1,87,296-8-8.

As the Government of Bengal is now showing eagerness to give free scope to graduates and undergraduates to compete for berths in almost all departments of the public service, the zemindars too are trying to draw educated youths into their service. With a view to meet the requirements of the landholders, in this respect, a class for the teaching of zemindary work has been opened in the Metropolian College, the principal private educational institution is the city of Calcutta. Graduates standing high in the examination of this special class are to be selected for service in the zemindaries of the great landholders of Bengal and Behar.

ONE has not far to seek for illustrations either of the ease with which large communities are roused to agitate, or the slowness with which they apprehend, observes the *Pioneer*. In the City of London, where a thorough knowledge of Currency questions should be as the breath of their nostrils to those the business of whose lives is to make money, there reigns among all, save the infinitely small minority, a profound ignorance of such subjects. And so in Calcutta, the Kidderpore Docks question, which goes to the very root of its commercial prosperity, was clearly never understood by those most interested notwithstanding the plentiful warnings of eventual disaster raised from outside, warnings moreover which have since been realised. Nor does Calcutta, we think, appreciate the eternal Jury question in its more important bearings. It is not, by the way, a question primarily of the Lieutenant-Governor's raising, though a personal quarrel has been fastened on him. Nor is it above all things a question whether certain privileges, as we will call them, shall be continued to that section of the community which has received most from the British Government, and given and deserved least ; it is, broadly, a question of whether impunity should be allowed to those plain outrages upon the administration of justice which their continuance involved ; that and nothing else. Viewed in this light the Calcutta Briton and the Calcutta Bengali are strange bed-fellows.

IT was Lord Dufferin who said of India that there was always a hole in the bottom of the tub. It will be his successor who is entitled to claim that at present there are several holes, says the *Pioneer*. At no recent period, if indeed at any period since the Mutiny of 1857, has the condition of public affairs been so grave. The financial position, both as regards the actual and the outlook ; the depression in commerce ; the growing demoralisation in the public services ; the cloud in the North-West, already bigger than a man's hand—it only required those evidences of an irrational and disloyal temper abroad expressed in certain of the appeals from the authority of the Viceroy to which we have already referred, to make Lord Landowne's position well-nigh intolerable. A Viceroy of India is held constructively responsible, as the lawyers say, for whatever disaster may arise, and it may be that to Lord Lansdowne's habit of trusting too loyally to his colleagues of seeing things through men's heads rather than from over them—some late mis understandings with a section of his subjects may be more directly attributable. However this may be, he is not likely to shirk the consequences. But the feeling of universal respect and even of affection which exists for Lord Lansdowne personally—and nowhere more than among all classes of Calcutta—is not quite happily realised by some late occurrences.

THE attention of the Government of Bengal has been directed to the arrangements at present in force in Madras for supervising the sanitary improvements of municipalities and local boards. The Sanitary Board in Madras consists of two members, the Sanitary Commissioner and a special Sanitary Engineer attached to the local and Municipal Departments of the Government, whose duty it is to act as adviser to the various local bodies in all matters relating to sanitary engineering. The Commission deals with questions of general sanitation ; the Engineer and a permanent Assistant draw up and supervise the execution of schemes for improving the water-supply and drainage of municipalities, for the conservancy of rivers, and all similar undertakings. The arrangement, it is stated, has worked very successfully in Madras, having, as the Government of India points out, the special advantage that the entire responsibility for these works rests with the Sanitary Commissioner and a competent Sanitary Engineer, instead of being distributed over the various municipal and district committees, and local officers who are prevented by their own duties from giving adequate attention to the execution of sanitary improvements.

THE argument of the learned Judges of the Allahabad High Court, who delivered judgment the other day in the case of Sangam Lal, a man convicted by the Sessions Judge of assaulting the police while in the discharge of their duty, will probably strike a good many people as by no means convincing, thinks the local paper. Mr. Justice Knox, in concluding his judgment, said :—"We wish carefully to guard ourselves from being understood to say that we are satisfied that there was no attack whatever made upon the police. There may have been an attack. We feel that for some reason or other Ram Kishen Singh has not placed before us, and that no witness for the Crown has placed before us the exact truth." If a conviction is never to be made in India except when the witnesses for the prosecution tell "the exact truth," that is, recount all the circumstances of an incident precisely as they occurred without exaggeration or colouring of any kind, it is safe to say that a goodly proportion of delinquents will escape scot free. It may be deplorable, but it is none the less notorious that an Indian witness, policeman or no policeman, can seldom be brought to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. There has always to be a sifting of evidence; but discrepancies or exaggerations may still leave a convincing residuum of truth. Whether this was the case or not in the present instance it is needless to inquire ; but the principle upon which the High Court seems to have reversed the judgment of the Sessions Judge, would certainly, if consistently acted upon in an Indian Court, lead to failures of justice.

AFTER a trial of nearly four years, the system of Guarding Huzur Offices in the Madras Presidency at night by means of a guard of office servants sleeping on the premises and a watch dog, has been found to work satisfactorily on the whole, and it is to be permanently adopted as far as possible in all districts. Some Collectors have not been satisfied with the watch dogs kept at the offices. One observes that these were generally of the "pye" species, and were given to ramble away from the premises when let loose at nights, leaving the offices to take care of themselves with the sleeping guards. Another Collector remarks that the dog was of little or no use, as it got so accustomed to the crowd of people who generally dance attendance at Huzur Offices that it did not object to strangers at night. But these objections could be overruled if better trained dogs were obtained, and if they were kept chained during the day in some out-house where strangers had no access. In some of the others, where the Kuller caste predominates, the Collectors think the presence of a dog a desirable precaution, and recommend their permanent adoption. In the Nilgiris, a country dog was first tried, but it proved so dangerous that it had to be got rid of, and the Collector substituted two half-bred terriers, who have turned out good watch-dogs, but as their feed costs double the sanctioned amount of Rs. 18 per annum, one has been ordered to be disposed of otherwise.

THE Dowager Duchess of Newcastle has purchased extensive premises from the Anglican Sisters at Worthing, who have recently been received into the Catholic Church. The premises serve the purposes of a convalescent home and hospital. Her Grace has entrusted the care of the hospital to the community of the Sisters of Mercy at Bermondsey, who, with the approbation of the Bishop of Southwark, have undertaken the responsibilities of the institution. The Sisters have just entered into residence, and it was hoped that the arrangements necessary for receiving patients would be completed by about the middle of January.

A BACHELORS' club was founded in Vienna on Thursday (29th ult.) A Correspondent, describing some humorous features of the opening meeting, says a sum of money had been forwarded from an anonymous husband who wished the bachelors every happiness. Then a beautiful decoration for the table was sent by Madame Fossati, who begged to be allowed to furnish the necessary flowers in case any of the bachelors repented and got married. Next, dozens of indignant letters from mothers and spinsters, who wished the club all sorts of unpleasant things, were read aloud. Finally, the bachelors elected as president and as members of the committee refused to serve, fearing that they would be socially ostracised during the coming festive season if their names were made known.

ALPHONSE DAUDET, "the French Dickens," as he is sometimes termed, who is shortly to pay us a visit, is one of the most striking figures in the world of Paris. His fine head is enveloped in flowing locks of jet-black hair, which fall thickly on his shoulders, and the lower part of his face, the pallor of which is in striking contrast to his lustrous eyes, is likewise covered with luxuriant moustachios and beard—in short, an incarnation of the poet of romance. With all this outward display of Bohemianism, he has been happily "ranged" these many years, and he finds in Madame Daudet a constant and a valued helpmeet. Daudet, who was born at Nimes in 1840, tried school-teaching for a year, and then, sick of the work, made his way to Paris, where he arrived with a capital of forty sous and a bundle of poems. For these, he was, in time, fortunate enough to find a publisher, and he has given a very amusing account of his literary debut :—My little volume had just made its appearance, fresh and virginal in rose-tinted covers. A few critics had noticed my rhymes. I was no longer an obscure poet lingering out in a garret, but printed, published, and exposed for sale in the shop-windows. I was astonished that the busy folk in the street did not turn round to look at me as my eighteen years wandered along the pavement. I positively felt on my forehead the pleasant pressure of a paper crown made up of flattering paragraphs drawn from newspapers. "Les Amoureuses," however, did not foreshadow his fame, and it was not till he left poetry for fiction that he became known.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

As adverse as the conditions of the weather were against the navigation of sailing craft on Tuesday, when the Royal Bombay Yacht Club commenced its annual regatta, they were considerably improved yesterday. The second day's sport yesterday afternoon did not include more than one race for sailing club yachts ; this contest proved decidedly very interesting. Some handsome prizes were held forth, as the various races will indicate, and brought out an unprecedented number of competitors. Since the executive have undertaken to bring this highly popular kind of sport into prominence, it is gratifying to see the enterprise has met with success. The first and favourite event on the card was a sealed handicap for all *bona-fide* club yachts, for which nine boats entered. When they were sent on their course punctually at 2-30 p.m., they sailed off beautifully down stream across the bows of the Flagship s. s. Surat, aided by a fine north-west wind towards the boat-mark, which they passed close-hauled. In the run home from the Sunk Rock their sheets were close-hauled on the starboard tack, and the first boat which shot around this point with flying colors was the Cinderella, which showed her company a fast pair of heels. She maintained her distance right round till the conclusion of the second trip, wherrying around the schooner Zephir in a fashion which reflected great credit for the handling of her sails. But as the result of the handicap will show the splendid trophy of a cup, valued at Rs. 400, was wrested from her by the prim little boat Jennetta, whose sailing capacity was prominent when she shot past no less than five of her adversaries between the ship mark and the Sunk Light House. She took the wind out of the sails of Dr. Boyd's Senta, not far from home in the first circle. And when the result of the handicapping was declared, it was found her smart crew had pulled off the coveted trophy. Considerable disappointment was felt at the slowness with which the Senta got through the water, and it was believed the hard blowing considerably baffled her crew in the handling of her sails. A protest was lodged by the crew of the Pauline against the White Rose, which, it was alleged, ran foul of her, and made a large rent in her mainsail. The declaration was entertained, and the matter will be decided by the committee at their next meeting. The large attendance on the Bunder were highly amused by some aquatic sports, which were similar to those indulged in on Tuesday. The Duck Hunt was a rarity, and the vigorous attempts which some mariners made to capture their amphibious victim, who happened to be a shipmate of immense size, were intensely amusing. The racing for boats and man-o'-war gigs provided capital sport and keen rivalry. The pull was half a mile across stream. The "stroke" of the men-o'-war men was splendidly timed and formed a strange contrast to the unmeasureable pull of the natives who went off in a lump, fouling each other. The responsibilities of adjudication were discharged in a highly praiseworthy manner by Captain B. P. Creagh. The "send-offs" by Captain Macaulay and Captain Potts gave entire satisfaction, while the arrangements of Captain Thorburn, the Harbour Master, were eminently satisfactory. The following are the results :—

SAILING RACE.—A Sealed Handicap for all *bona-fide* Club Yachts. Entrance, Rs. 15.—1st Prize, a cup valued Rs. 500, 2nd Prize, Rs. 200, 3rd Prize, Entrance Fees. To start at 2-30 p. m. *Twice* round the course.

Yacht's Name	Rig	Entered by	Distinguishing flag.
Princess	Lateen	Mr F A Little	Blue with gold cross pierced with anchor.
Mannikin	Cutter	Mr J B K Macbeth	White with blue M.
Janthe	Lateen	Mr L Rivett-Carnac	Blue burgee with red and white cross.
Falcon	Lateen	Mr J Janni	Half red and half white horizontal.
WhiteRose	Lateen	Col H C Symons	Red buff, blue stripes.
LaMascotte	Lateen	Mr J Westall	Cross and Crescent.
Pauline	Lateen	Mr H W Uloth	Red flag with white stripe.
Cinderella	Lateen	Mr James More	Blue, yellow, and red diagonally.
Senta	Cutter	Surg-Major H W Boyd	Red with white star.
Janetta	Lugger	Col R V Riddell	White with pick and shovel crossed.

	1st Round. H.	M.	S.	2nd Round. H.	M.	S.
Cinderella	2	41	50	4	50	55
Ianthe	3	42	25	4	53	54
Janetta	3	46	30	4	59	21
Falcon	3	49	0	5	6	25
White Rose	3	50	48	5	7	5
Mannikin	3	53	35	5	13	32
Senta	3	51	0	Retired.		
La Mascotte	3	56	30	5	12	50
Princess	3	59	38	5	29	30
Pauline	4	1	30	Fell off		

SEALED HANDICAP.

	Ianthi.	Senta.	White Rose.	Falcon.	Pauline.	La Mascotte	Princess.	Mannikin	Jannetta.
Cinderella	2	9	16	17	20	26	28	36	30
Ianthe	...	7	14	15	18	24	26	28	28
Senta	..	..	7	8	11	17	19	21	21
White Rose	..	..	...	1	4	10	12	14	14
Falcon	..	..	...	..	3	9	11	13	13
Pauline	..	..	...	..	...	6	8	10	10
La Mascotte	..	..	...	..	..	..	2	4	4
Mannikin	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	2	2
Jannetta	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For Licensed Passenger Boats. Entrance Free. 1st Prize, Rs. 20, 2nd Prize, Rs. 10. Six Boats to start or no 2nd Prize. To start at 4-30 p. m.

	No.	Tons.		
1 Hindoostan	4263	3¼	Abdool Raymon	Flag B of Commercial Code.
2 Bhowani	4926	4 1-3	Jamudin	Penant G.
3 Sallamati	1802	2½	Mahomed Cassum	Flag P of Commercial Code.
Gunga	2197	3¼	Mahomed Cassum	White and red vertical pennant.
Rahimani	4439	3 1-3	Shaik Dawood	Square flag blue, red and white horizontal.

2ND RACE.—For Licensed Canoes. Entrance, Free. 1st Prize, Rs. 10, 2nd Prize, Rs. 5. Six Canoes to start or no 2nd Prize. To start at 4-45 p. m.

	No.	Tons.		
1 Dharmavati	7023	95-130	Dadoo Meeya	Pennant C of Commercial Code
2 S Dioge	3039	¾	Ibramji Aliba	Flag pennant F of Commercial Code.
3 Yeshwanti	11002	1 21-100	Esmalji Essubji	Flag M of Commercial Code.
1 Mahamody	855		Hassan Moomaji	Flag pennant D of Commercial Code
2 Yeshwanti	9234	1 50-130	Aliba Casimji Mirkir	Flag T of Commercial Code

Actual difference in time between competiing Yachts when passing the judge's boat in the second round.

	Janthe. M.	S.	Jannetta. M.	S.	Falcon. M.	S.	White Rose. M.	S.	Mannekin. M.	S.	La Mascotte. M.	S.	Princess. M.	S.
Canderella	2	55	8	25	15	30	16	10	22	37	24	50	38	35
Janthe	..		5	30	12	31	13	11	19	38	31	51	35	36
Jannetta	...		..		7	1	7	41	14	8	16	21	30	6
Falcon	...		..		..		0	40	7	7	9	20	23	5
White Rose	..		...		..		..		6	27	8	40	22	25
Mannikin	...		...		..		...		...		2	13	15	58
La Mascotte	...		...		..		...		...		..		13	45

The result of the handicap places the Jannetta, 1st Yacht ; Mannikin, 2nd Yacht ; Falcon 3rd Yacht.

3RD RACE.—For four to six-oared gigs, Man-o-war, ships' boats or otherwise 1 mile. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 60, 2nd Prize, Rs. 30, 3rd Prize, Rs. 15. Four boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five boat to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 5 p.m.

1 Rose. 6 Oars	Lieut F H Elderton	Red and white diagonal.
2 Sk Baba 6 Oars	Lieut F H Elderton	A white burgee with a blue cross.
3 Royal Engineers boat	Lieut G J L Home	Red and blue horizontally striped.

4TH RACE.—For boats of not less than eight oars. Boats pulling more than eight oars to give six (6) seconds in time for each oar above that number. Man-o-war, ships' boats or otherwise 1 mile. Entrance, Rs. 5.—1st Prize, Rs. 80, 2nd with Rs. 40, 3rd Prize, Rs. 20. Four boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 5-15 p. m. Prize.

1 Shamrock 10 oars	Lieut F H Elderton	Green with yellow anchor.
2 H M S Pigeon's boat 10 Oars	Lieut John Soady	Red with a white centre
3 Tenasserim 12 oars	Lieut F H Elderton	Yellow burgee.
4 Dirty Dick. 10 Oars	Lieut F H Elderton	White black allb.

5TH RACE.—For bona-fide Club Yachts' Jolly Boats any size or number of oars pulled by Yachts' sailing crews. Entrance, Free.—1st Prize, Rs. 45, 2nd Prize, Rs. 20. Four boats to start or no 2nd Prize. To start at 5-30 p. m.

1 Ianthi's boat	Mr L Rivett-Carnac	Blue with red and white cross
2 La Mascotte's boat Alice	Mr J Westall	Red and white.

PEOPLE in the United States are wondering how Mr. George Gould, the eldest son and heir of the late Mr. Jay Gould, will view his responsibilities and opportunities. Years ago it was said of him that he was one of the best-informed railroad men in America, and that on his knowledge of detail his father relied implicitly for the elaboration and development of his schemes. To this has to be added a frank and manly personality, and a typically American levelness of view that would have guaranteed his eminence had he started, according to the traditional American usage, from the farm, via the schoolhouse into active public life.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.

THE kindly efforts on the part of the friends and patrons of the Scottish Orphanage, to benefit this institution by a periodical concert, was hailed with satisfaction by the very large audience, which assembled at the Town Hall, on Wednesday night. The platform was prettily decorated for the occasion, flags and evergreen imparting a bright appearance to the hall. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, who invariably sympathise in undertakings of this kind, were present, accompanied by a party from Government House. The programme contained some excellent contributions, which, it is needless to say, were given in every way satisfactorily. The songs chosen were mainly the most familiar of Scottish airs, and went with a "spirit" and "go" that was highly enjoyable, the audience repeatedly demanding repetitions. The entertainment was opened by an organ solo, played by Mr. Mant, whose ability was conspicuously demonstrated and received the warmest applause. The audience much admired the fine voice of Mr. Basil Scott, in the lively strain of "Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch," in which little ditty the admiration and devotion of the discarded "Swain" to his highland love, to whose memory the song is dedicated, are beautifully told. Mrs. Stanley-Smith, who possesses a beautiful voice, was heard to advantage in her singing of "Stella Confidente" and "Robin Adair," for the latter of which she was rapturously encored, and acknowledged the compliment by repeating the last verse. The variations of "Home, Sweet Home" were interpreted on the piano by this lady with signal success. It is needless to dwell upon Mr. Andersen Clerke's singing, in "Douglas Gordon," and the old familiar "On the Banks of Allan Water," which has repeatedly been highly commented upon. The flexible voice of Surgeon-Major Yeld quite justified the expectations of the company who conferred hearty applause on his contribution of "Annie Lawrie." Another lady singer of prominence was Mrs. Greenway, who sweetly gave "Caller Herrin." Mr. Schmuck played the violin solo, "*Souvenir de Scotland*" in which he displayed his great ability. The Great Highland Bagpipes were blown by Mr. A. F. Ferguson, who was applauded to the echo. The concert terminated with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," by Mrs. Greenway, Mrs. Stanley-Smith, Mr. Andersen Clarke, and Surgeon-Major Yeld, the chorus of which was taken up by the audience.

"A CRY FOR JUSTICE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please excuse me for this intrusion ; and hear me beseech you to bestow one kind gift upon him, who is driven mad ; simply because insanity is brought upon him by scrutinizing the fact, that although he had surity of success, he fails to accomplish his motive, the success of which lies in the hands of the others.

A few days ago, I confidentially forwarded one petition to the Registrar of "The Bombay University," and the contents ran thus :—

"Confidential.
January 16, 1893.

To the Registrar of 'The Bombay University,' Fort Bombay.

Respected Sir,—By the name of that most excellent Sovereign, Queen Victoria, the Empress of India, and the Defender of the Faithful, I, the undersigned, most humbly and respectfully—as well as confidentially—kneeling before His Almighty to assert my right as a faithful student, beg your Registrarship to return my English papers at present, in which subject, as I am told, I fail to pass the last Matriculation Examination of this University. As far as my conscience beats words within my heart, I dare declare that I did well in all the subjects this time ; and as a faithful and loyal subject to our most beloved and popular Queen, who is ever ready to acknowledge the faithful rights of her subjects and as a Royal Motto, for defending the faith, nobly wears the letters "D. F.," I have strong hopes that my motive will be accomplished to the required effect. —I have the honour to be Sir, your most obedient servant, KAMALAKAR KRISHNARAO GANPATRAO, or 'No. 679.'—And notwithstanding my reminding the Registrar once again, not a single syllable I learn from him as yet. Soliciting that he would no longer keep me in this great suspense, I conclude my request.—Yours most obediently, K. KAMALAKAR, Girgaum Post Office, Bombay."

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is an ill wind that blows no body good. The present crisis in Egypt will surely show that ever increasing body of faddists, that their wish for the Government of Lord Salisbury to scuttle out of Egypt was an egregious mistake. The Egyptians will greatly benefit by this aspect of affairs in the habitation of the Pharoes, as all sensible people in England will now see the necessity of a stable and favourable Government to Great Britain being strongly established before our troops can think of removing bag and baggage from the country which is the high way to the East.

It is surely the irony of fate that this should have happened during the Parliament of Mr. Gladstone, as a greater blunder than the last Egyptian war of the Soudan during his regime was never perpetrated.—
Yours, &c., CONSERVATIVE.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO CHINCHLI.

THE following is the programme of his Excellency the Governor's visit to Chinchli in February next :—

February 3rd, Friday—Leave Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway (Railway time) at 2-30 p.m. ; arrive Poona at 8-10 p.m. ; and leave Poona (S. M. Railway), at 9-12 p.m.

Feb. 4th, Saturday—Arrive Chinchli temporary station at 9-34 a.m.

Feb. 5th, Sunday—Stop.

Feb. 6th, Monday—Leave Chinchli temporary station at 5-29 p.m.

Feb. 7th, Tuesday—Arrive Poona at 5-5 a.m. ; leave Poona, G. I. P. Railway, at 6 a.m. ; arrive Victoria Terminus (Railway time), at 11-15 a.m.

His Excellency will be accompanied by H. E. Lady Harris, C.I., the Hon'ble Miss Smith, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.S., Private Secretary, Captain J. Fowle, Military Secretary, Captain E. B. Cox, Aide-de-Camp, and Surgeon-Major Martin.

THE Secretary of State for India is an inevitable part of our glorious Constitution, remarks the Allahabad paper, and so far as can yet be judged there is no reason to regret the substitution of Lord Kimberley for Lord Cross. To Lord Kimberley's firmness is this country mainly indebted for the appointment of Sir George White to be Commander-in-Chief : to Lord Cross' pliancy for more than one absolutely indefensible appointment. Nevertheless, we hold that, generally stated, the worst use to which you can put the Secretary of State is to appeal to him. Whilst the particular class of appeal which, as we think, is most to be reprehended, may be aptly illustrated by the rupture between the Bengal Local Government and the High Court, which has lately been referred home. That such a resort should be necessary must needs argue a terrible want of tact and reasonableness somewhere. Now it is everybody's interest to see the Judicial Courts, and especially the High Courts, in this country strong, independent, and respected : not simply because the functions which they exercise are of vital concern to the entire community, but because they embody those very conservative traditions of Indian administration which are in increasing danger of being forgotten. There are High Courts and High Courts, however. Unless there is harmony both in feeling and action among the members of a tribunal of the kind, learning, dignity and self-restraint in its presiding chief—unless, in a word, they will consent to be led by him, and he is able to lead—it will obviously be at a disadvantage when its rights, real or imaginary, require to be asserted in the face of opposition. We may safely conclude that it was the absence of those indispensable conditions in the present instance which defeated the earnest endeavour said to have been made by the Viceroy, to prevent a discreditable contest coming to a head. The precise cause of it need not be stated—there are several causes. The difference dates long before the coming of the present Lieutenant-Governor, though since his succession it has become more acute. The High Court still clings to the *Imperium in imperio* idea : forgetful how times have changed since men eagerly conceded the power of the safeguard of their liberties. The thing has become a practical anachronism. Then the Lieutenant-Governor is held to interfere unnecessarily with the judicial services, and at times to treat the High Court with scant consideration. We wish the Secretary of State joy of deciding who shall be hanged.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL CHAMBER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those who are acquainted with the subject know and Mr. Stevens ought to have known that my functions in respect of the changes which have been made in the internal arrangements of the new Municipal Council Chamber have been exclusively confined to carrying out the wishes of the Corporation. Whether those wishes are reasonable or the reverse, whether they square with their past intentions or not is and has been no concern of mine. The rest of the building cannot be interfered with without my orders, but the Council Chamber and its appurtenances exist for the transaction of business by the Corporation and that body has a perfect right to arrange and alter the furniture in any way it chooses and without reference to anyone.

Mr. Stevens ought also to have known, as an old member of the Corporation, that it is no part of the Commissioner's business to keep order at the debates of the Corporation, and that it would be as injudicious as it is impossible for the Commissioner to intervene when language is used which transcends or which he may think transcends parliamentary limits. I make it a rule never to interfere on points of order. It is for the Corporation itself through its President or otherwise to keep order during its debates and to restrain impropriety or violence of language or demeanour. I regretted and I think every member of the Corporation who heard it regretted an expression which was applied to Mr. Stevens in the debate of 17th instant, but it was merely an ejaculation, and the gentleman who made use of it disavowed it in your columns on the 18th. That disavowal has, indeed, been challenged, but whatever opinion may be formed as to the expression having been used or not, it is at all events certain that it has been regretted, and the gentleman in question spoke in handsome terms of Mr. Stevens in his letter of disavowal. Hasty ejaculations are common enough in the debates of the Corporation as they are also in those of the House of Commons, but this is the first time I have heard it suggested that it is any part of the Commissioner's duty to rise and protest against them.

Mr. Stevens has conclusively shown that the party responsible for the internal arrangements of the Council Chamber is the Corporation itself. To this point, as it seems to me, he might have confined himself, for it obviously follows that in altering those arrangements the Corporation cannot be condemning the architect. But as he as well as yourself and your contemporary have gone a great deal farther and have endeavoured to argue that no alteration ought to have been made but that the *status quo ante* should be reverted to, you will allow me shortly to state the opposite view of the case, and to point out why I concur with the Corporation in thinking that the hall as arranged was unsuited for the conduct of business.

Much stress has been laid upon what have been eulogized as the successful experiments on the acoustic properties of the hall, which were made on the Thursday preceding the first meeting in it of the Corporation. On that occasion I was present, and was one of the speakers who tried the hall. Before anyone spoke the most perfect silence was enjoined and maintained, not a whisper was allowed, and there was no noise outside. Under these circumstances most of what was spoken was heard in the body of the hall itself, but not in the reporter's gallery, while of the latter place the remark was made that it was impossible to see the hall from it. The unsuitability of the reporter's gallery has been obvious from the first. Both your contemporary and yourself, I think, have commented on the fact (if it is a fact) that the debates of the 17th and 18th were reported verbatim, but you have omitted to mention that before any reporting could be done at all the reporters had to leave their gallery and place themselves close to the speakers in the body of the hall. Moreover as far as my recollection serves the debate of the 17th was not reported verbatim or anything like it. It is quite true that on the 17th there was some noise both inside and outside the hall and that the windows were open. There was much less noise on the 18th and the speakers were fairly audible, because the old arrangement of furniture which placed them comparatively close to each other had been reverted to. But there will always be more or less noise going on during a debate, some talking and whispering and shuffling of chairs, and if a hall is suitable only on condition that a silence as of death is maintained in it it is only suitable for dead persons to meet in. And as regards the windows, are they constructed in order to be kept shut ? Whatever may be possible now is it to be expected that in the hot weather the Corporation will acquiesce in a condition which will turn their hall into a stew-pan ?

Under the arrangements originally made, the dais, desks, and chairs, and very handsome they all are, were so disposed as completely to fill the whole floor space of the hall. The reporters were confined to a gallery where they could neither hear nor see, and the entire accommodation for the public was one small gallery into which perhaps twenty people could be squeezed. Now I have frequently seen at least a hundred auditors at interesting debates in the old hall, and one of the strongest points made in the debates on the 17th was that with the present arrangements the public were practically excluded from what are under the statute debates open to the public.

It is all very well to say that the change was hastily made. I think that ten minutes' experience was ample to convince most people that the Corporation could not conduct its business under the original arrangement. And the state of public business required haste. I do not blame Mr. Stevens for thinking, as he appears to do, that the whole public business of the city is less important than his feelings, though I fail to see why he should take so much to heart an alteration which could not possibly reflect upon him. But those who understand anything about the affairs of the Municipality will know what the statement means when I say that now in the last week of January we have only just passed the income side of the budget, that the expenditure side is scarcely begun, and the whole heavy agenda for the month are still untouched. Under these circumstances the first and only consideration was to put the hall in such order as the Corporation approved and would consent to use, and questions as to the propriety of their action must be left for discussion at a time when they have no more important matter to attend to.

It is scarcely necessary to dwell on all the rhetorical exaggerations which have been employed to blacken my conduct and that of the Corporation. It is no doubt true that the chairs and desks were carried out of the hall by common workmen, coolies, if you like. Pray who would Mr. Stevens have employed if he had removed them ? It is utterly untrue that no thought has been bestowed on the safe custody of the furniture. *Pro tempore* most of it was placed in corridors and ante-chambers, perfectly suitable places for the time being. But I have given orders to have it covered and kept from injury, and it will be disposed of by distribution among the offices or by sale with the least possible delay.

I have forgotten to point out that Mr. Stevens compares the debates on the 17th and 18th as if they were conducted under the same conditions, omitting to mention that on the 18th the old furniture had been placed in the hall and the debate was conducted comparatively under the same conditions as in the old Council Chamber. One of the chief objections to the new furniture was that it gave each member too much space and thus placed them at inaudible distances from each other.

That the architect might have been asked to meet the Committee appointed on the 17th is true ; but it is to be borne in mind that the Committee met immediately after the Corporation rose, and there would certainly have been no time to communicate the resolution to him in the formal way.

The only point in which as it seems to me any valid exception can be taken to the collective action of the Corporation is that they sanctioned in 1889 an arrangement which was found unsuitable in 1893, but this is not the first time on which I have noticed that plans and actualities create different impressions.

I will say nothing more on the question of taste than that I do not think that the furniture which has been now placed in the hall is a "blot" on it or affects its appearance adversely. Be this as it may I have heard no differences of opinions to the nobility and beauty of the structure which the city owes to Mr. Stevens, and I think he would have been wise to confine himself to proving that it is not he but the Corporation itself which is responsible for its internal arrangements, instead of bringing angry charges of discourtesy against the Corporation and myself.—Yours, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH.

Jan. 26.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel F. D. Mander, General List Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, for one year.

Lieut. G. A. Brownrigg, I. S. C., has been allowed four months' extension of leave, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant I. M. Graham, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, is proceeding home on one year's leave, on private affairs.

Sub-Conductor A. E. Oppenheim, Adjutant-General's Department, has been allowed six months' furlough on medical certificate.

Captain H. Read, 2nd-in-Command of the 4th Bengal Infantry, has been given the officiating Commandantship in the 5th Bengal Light Infantry.

Lieutenant A. C. Campbell, of the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, has been ordered to rejoin his Corps from duty with Native troops, pending receipt of final orders from the Horse Guards as to his ultimate posting.

The No. 1 Company Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, at Thayetmyo, has been ordered to proceed by rail and river to Rangoon in relief of the No. 18 Company Southern Division Royal Artillery, which will proceed to Thayetmyo.

Major Moss of the 1st Worcester Regiment, who has been carrying on the duties of Station Staff Officer, Poona, during the period of the Camp of Instruction, commanded the station of Poona from the 9th to the 25th January, during the absence of the Major-General on duty.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel D. F. Bateman, Indian Medical Service, Principal Medical Storekeeper, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer of a district, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, during the absence of Surgeon-Colonel W. H. Roberts, on leave.

Assist. Commissary and Hon. Lieut. G. Dunn has been promoted Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain; Deputy Assist. Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Mooney becoming Assistant Commissary Conductor, P. O'Donnell, Deputy Assistant Commissary, and Honorary Lieutenant and Sub-Conductor W. Perry, conductor.

The Secretary of State for India has decided to place widows of soldiers who belonged to the old local service and of men who volunteered for British regiments from the old local service and elected the Indian pension rules, and who served in cavalry regiments, on the same footing as widows of artillery soldiers, in the matter of pension from Lord Clive's Fund. Widows of artillery and cavalry Sergeants will now draw 4½d. per day, and all other ranks of these arms of the service 3d. a day, widows of infantry soldiers of all grades only receiving 2½d. a day. As the Government has made such a handsome bargain in the taking over the Lord Clive bequest to the Indian army widows, all of these pensions might well be raised to 6d. a day all round, and then leave a handsome surplus.

The following postings of Medical Officers in the Bombay Command have been ordered:—Surgeon-Major J. E. Ferguson, to the 2nd Grenadiers, from the 14th Native Infantry, Deesa. Surgeon-Major G. H. Bull, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Deesa, to the Fourth Bombay Rifles, but will continue to officiate as Staff Surgeon, Poona; Surgeon Captain C. M. Moore, officiating in medical charge of the Central India Horse, to the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, but will remain where he is until further orders; Surgeon-Captain S. E. Pratt to the medical charge of the 16th Bombay Infantry at Aden, but Surgeon-Captain Cleveland will continue to officiate. Surgeon-Captain W. S. Ricketts, to the medical charge of the 17th Bombay Infantry, vice Surg-Major A. F. Ferguson, transferred to the Civil Department, Surgeon-Captain G. S. Thompson from the 4th Rifles to the medical charge of the 14th Bombay Infantry at Deesa, vice Surgeon-Major I. E. Ferguson, transferred to the 2nd Grenadiers.

The following shows the result of the Annual Course of Musketry, for the season 1892-93 of British and Native Corps in the Poona District to the 31st December, 1892:—

British Troops.

	Men Exercised.	Marksmen.
1st Worcester Regiment	860	127
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers	879	81
2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment	738	50

	Figure of Merit. Range Practices.	Field Practices.
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers	38	40
1st Worcester Regiment	40	49
2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment	35	36

Native Troops.

Cavalry Course.

	Men Exercised.	Marksmen.
4th Bombay Cavalry	545	132
2nd Bombay Lancers	358	43
Sappers and Miners	494	58
Infantry Course.		
3rd Bombay Light Infantry	518	35
8th Bombay Infantry	622	44
13th Bombay Infantry	715	189
10th Bombay Light Infantry	740	93
25th Bombay Light Infantry	681	61

	Figure of Merit.	Percentage. 1st Period.	Field Practice.
Cavalry.			
4th Bombay Cavalry	49	57	..
Sappers and Miners	49	47	..
2nd Bombay Lancers	..	51	..
Infantry.			
3rd Bombay Light Infantry	39	60	..
8th Bombay Infantry	45	52	38
16th Bombay Light Infantry	54	62	56
13th Bombay Infantry	45	57	26
25th Bombay Light Infantry	..	53	29

Least of all, writes an up-country paper, does Calcutta understand its Lieutenant-Governor. In the official estimate, he has committed the peculiar crime of belonging to another province. To the rest of his subjects he seems a mere political zealot—a man with a red-hot rage for reforming, and uprooting, and proclaiming. Sir Charles Elliott has, no doubt, essentially the defects of his qualities. He is utterly, and at times even severely, intolerant of abuses of every kind, and has a craving for scientific methods in governing; whilst his critics declare that he is too ready to generalise from the results of his experience in the North-West to the fitness of their application in Bengal. Moreover, he has a good stomach for fighting, and will stick to the field with any number of bullets through his hat. Now, a ruler of this class is apt, when going straight for the removal of a wrong, to forget that even wrong may have acquired vested rights, which stand in the way, and again that, as men go, many institutions contain a leaven of infirmity and yet serve human purposes passably well. Outside his office, and to those who really know him, Sir Charles Elliott is a broad Liberal in his political convictions—a man of cultivated and refined tastes, of singularly kind and gentle nature, open-handed and brimful of benevolence. Perhaps, after all, if you translate the difference between the Calcutta Europeans and their Governor into familiar terms, they care much less about the merits of the Jury matter than they hate notifications in the *Gazette*. But this skin-deep sympathy is, in such a case, as mischievous as the closest alliance. Not even an infinitely small minority of those who contributed to the recent public meeting in Calcutta had been at the pains to master the question, or much more had looked at it all round. Yet every one who signed the requisition for the meeting is clearly responsible for its results. That these results should have outstripped the intentions of some of those who provoked them and be due in some degree to the not-too-nice discrimination as to facts of the correspondents who cabled home the reports, is beside the point. What is obvious is that a considerable section of the Calcutta community—of that section which prides itself first of all on being "free and independent"—has become the cats-paw of that other section: and is making future masters among the one Asiatic race from whom it is separated by the barrier of hopeless antipathies. We are not, need it be said, referring here to the scions of the good old school of Bengali, which finds an honoured representative in such a man as the Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore for instance. Everyone knows the difference between the Irish gentleman and the gentleman from Ireland. Nor shall we go so far as to insult the intelligence of the bulk of our fellow-citizens, and especially of our fellow-countrymen in Calcutta, by supposing that they seriously prefer to a Government of India in India the Government of a Radical majority in London, and that neither a wise nor well-informed one. But such clearly is the direction in which things are travelling.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik presiding. There were also present:—Dr. Ardesir Dadabhoy Mody, Mr. Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, G. Cotton, Chimanlal H. Setalvad, E. B. Carroll, M.I.C.E, J. P. Cornforth, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Drs. Cowasjee Pestonjee, and Dominick A. D'Monte, Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Dr. Fardunjee Nasarwanjee Bisni, Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Goolamhoosein Allana, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhoshro Nowroji Kabraji, Kharsetje Nasarwanjee Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Dr. Nanabhai Nowrojee Katrak, Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Selim Solomon, Shivajee Dhurmajee, Sundernath D. Khote, Vandrawundas Purshotum, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, the Budget Estimates for General Office Establishment for the year 1893-94 be passed at Rs. 29,372, as per detailed statement.

The motion being seconded, the President informed the Corporation that Mr. Wacha had given notice of an amendment on this item, but as he was not present if no other member took up the amendment it would fall through.

Mr. Mehta asked if the amendment was to omit the item of expenditure for the electric light.

The President said it was not distinctly stated in the notice.

Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, read the notice of motion, which stated, "That the amount of Rs. 9,372 being item 1 of Detailed Statement of Expenditure No. 3, be reduced to Rs. 4,956."

Mr. Mehta stated that he wanted to move that part of the amendment, which related to electric light.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji rose to a point of order, asking the President if it was in order to move only a part of an amendment.

Mr. Mehta replied that any member of the Corporation had a right to ask the President to put to vote different items under one heading separately. He was in the hands of the President, whom he asked if it was not convenient to allow him to move an amendment to the effect that the expenditure for the General Office Establishment be passed at Rs. 26,792, or the total expenditure proposed in the original resolution less the amount provided for the electric lighting instead of putting the items to vote separately.

The President ruling Mr Mehta's amendment in order allowed it to be moved.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, thereupon moved as an amendment that the expenditure for General Office Establishment for 1893-94 be passed at Rs. 26,792. The question of the arrangement and furniture was to come before the Corporation at the next meeting, and the proper time to speak upon the subject would come hereafter. Before that question was discussed, it was impossible to come to the conclusion that the electric lighting was a waste of money. He did not want to say anything about it now. He would not say anything as to why they wanted those three chandeliers in the hall or such ornamental lamps in the different rooms of the buildings. Without very great consideration he was not prepared even to allow it in the budget. Still he said the Corporation would not think it advisable to make provision for the item of electric lighting in the Budget.

Dr. Viegas, in seconding the proposition, said he believed that at the time of passing the resolution for the electric light, it was in the mind of several members that the meetings of the Corporation would be held at night. But now that there was no such intention it was not necessary at hall for the hall to be illuminated with the electric or any other light. The Municipal officers and other servants did sit late in the office but candle-light was sufficient for them to do their work. Dr. Blaney and others advocated the electric light, because they were under the impression that the use of the Municipal Hall would be allowed for the purpose of holding public meetings. He thought it was an utter waste of money to pass the expenditure for illuminating the hall, in which a very small gallery was only provided for the accommodation of the public. He thought they would have saved a large sum of money if they did not sanction the expenditure of two lakhs of rupees for the fittings of the hall.

Mr. Selim Solomon did not agree with the mover or the seconder of the amendment, inasmuch as it did not appear to him advisable not to sanction an expenditure of two hundred rupees, to keep in good order the plant for which they had spent a very large sum of money. If the plant was kept in good order they could use it any time they wanted it. But because they did not want it at present the whole thing should be allowed to rust and rot was certainly inadvisable in his opinion. The previous speakers pointed out that they did not require the handsome chandeliers and the beautiful decorations, but they forgot that the lighting arrangement was to be made to suit the furniture and fittings of the buildings. On a consideration of the whole question, the Corporation would see the fitness of things. They had to consider that utility and beauty were combined in the arrangement. If the Corporation did not sanction that sum of two hundred rupees they would themselves certify that the resolutions sanctioning the plant was a folly of the Corporation.

Dr. A. D. Mody did not consider it advisable to vote against the expenditure. He would suggest to the Commissioner to spend as little of the amount as possible.

Dr. N. N. Katrak reminded the Corporation that they were told to wait, till they had removed to the new buildings, to finally decide the question. Now they had come to the new buildings, and they found there was no need of light.

Dr. Bhalchandra did not think the hall would ever require light. It might, perhaps, he allowed, be required once in a year, but for that it was not advisable to keep up a current expenditure. To maintain a staff for this purpose was certainly waste of money.

Dr. Banks was in favour of granting the expenditure. He said it was quite true, as Mr. Pherozshah had said, that they did not sit there to work by artificial lights. It was equally true that the office people did, and it was perfectly true that they did require lights. It appeared to him that they would be the laughing stock of the whole people of India by refusing to sanction this small item of expenditure after having spent considerably over two lakhs of rupees to complete the illuminating arrangements. The Corporation should not grudge this small amount. It would decay if it was not used. Dr. Banks trusted that the Corporation would not place themselves in a ridiculous position by passing Mr. Mehta's amendment. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. George Cotton, in supporting the original motion, said that they might never require light in the hall, but various clerks and officers of the different departments did indeed require it. The work done by the clerks in the office at late hours, would amply repay the expenditure. He did not see why the amount should not be sanctioned to keep the plant clean. He suggested that it should be left to the Commissioner to spend whatever amount he considered necessary. It was unwise of the Corporation, for the sake of only about three thousand rupees a year to throw the capital expenditure away. If the Corporation found that they had committed a mistake, they should either remove or keep the plant. But if it was kept, they should use it. The electric light would be found more cool and more convenient. He again asked the Corporation to sanction the amount and leave it to the Commissioner how much should be spent.

Mr. Nanu Kothare said that he was in favour of the resolution. He felt inclined to agree with Mr. Cotton and Mr. Solomon that it was necessary to sanction the establishment charges. It might be that they should not want the electric light at present, but they were not in a position to say that they should not require it in future. Such items, therefore, should be included in the Budget. The previous speakers had lost sight of the above fact. The clerks worked with candle light, and surely it cost some money. They would save the expenditure of candles if they introduced the electric light. Why should they then grudge this amount of expenditure, which ought necessarily to be made some day or other? They should sanction this establishment charge, leaving it to the Commissioner to use it when necessary.

Mr. E. B. Carroll said that it would be foolish not to use it after the electric light plant was supplied. The electric light was the safest of all lights, and it was more efficient than other lights; for which reason he agreed with the previous speakers, who were in favour of it. The Corporation would not do wise not to sanction the expenditure after the installation of the apparatus. They might not require the whole amount of the expenditure, and they should leave it to the Commissioner to decide how much to spend. The whole amount might not be spent although sanctioned. For these reasons he was in favour of sanctioning the expenditure.

Mr. Grattan Geary said he could not agree in this matter, but his conscience was clear on the point. It was his belief before, and he even now believed, that the Corporation would never meet at night. The principal reason for introducing the light was to enable them to carry on their business at night, and the Corporation deemed it necessary to incur the expenditure for electric lighting plant; and now having once got the plant, it would certainly wear out if they did not use it. It was much cheaper than other lights. It would be very good economy and it would be very cheap for them to use the light after having got the plant. It was much safer than other lights, and it was better to spend money for the electric light rather than illuminating the office with candles and oil-lamps, as Mr. Carroll had said, the other lights involved the danger of fire. They also involved considerable danger of spoiling the furniture and other things. The electric light was free from dangers of such sorts. They had got it, and they should now sanction the expenditure and leave it to the Commissioner to decide how much should be spent on it. It was very desirable that the electric light should be used so that it might not get out of order. It was economical and having got the plant at such considerable expense, it was necessary that the expenditure asked for should be sanctioned.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee thought that Mr. Geary and Mr. Carroll had taken too much upon themselves when they said that the electric light would never be required in that hall. It was probable that in future the Corporation might decide to hold meetings till late hours, and if that was convenient, they might decide to make use of the electric lights. Mr. Kabrajee here stopped short and said he could not go on on account of Mr. Mehta's interference.

Mr. Mehta: In what way did I interfere, Mr. President?

Mr. Kabrajee: Mr. Mehta makes so loud a noise that I cannot proceed with my remarks.

Mr. Mehta replied that he did not make any noise at all; nor did he speak anything at all.

Mr. Kabraji, continuing, said that then it could not be Mr. Mehta's voice. There was a difficulty in passing this expenditure, and when the matter came before the Standing Committee, he did not vote in favour of the expenditure. He thought that the establishment charges for electric lights were very heavy. Rs. 250 a month for maintenance was a very large amount, and he could not vote for such an exorbitant sum. Mr. Carroll's suggestion was a very sensible one, namely, that the amount, though voted for, might not be spent by the Commissioner. Mr. Kabrajee thought this was a dangerous practice, as the Commissioner had power to spend all the moneys sanctioned by the Corporation, and there was nothing to prevent him from doing so. The amount was too heavy to be spent on such work. He thought that either the Commissioner should give them some sort of guarantee that he was not going to spend the whole amount, or the Corporation should be allowed to add a rider that the actual spending of the money should be left to the sense of the Standing Committee. If the amount were sanctioned under such a compromise it would hardly be grudged. Mr. Solomon had told them it were a pity that this costly and handsome furniture and other articles should be allowed to "rust and rot." The Corporation took exception to these fittings after definitely approving and sanctioning them. He remembered that the designs, and the beautiful chair, and the splendid articles that were hung about the walls of the building were admired by the members, but the same members now seemed not to approve of them. He thought that in the same way they would not like the electric lights. Mr. Kabrajee thought that the expenditure being too heavy, it ought not to be sanctioned by the Corporation.

Mr. R. M. Sayani agreed with what had fallen from Mr. Mehta. If they would never require electric lights, where was the necessity of sanctioning the expenditure? They need not have the electric light, and for the simple reason that they should have, the temptation to hold their meetings at night. When the meetings of the Corporation were held at night they might ask for electric lights. If the meetings were held at nights, there would be more talk and less work. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wacha said he was surprised to hear such sorts of arguments at the meeting. They had been using candle-lights for the last five years, and the work of the clerks and other officers was stated to be entirely efficient. Mr. Cotton and Mr. Geary were the proprietors of large establishments, and their own economic conscience would not permit them to use the electric light if the gas, kerosine, or candle light was found cheaper. It was to be regretted that the economy members would observe in their own private affairs was not observed in the Corporation. There was another point as regarded the additional expenditure, and that was that they would be required to sanction sums of money now and again for repairs. To repair the things would cost a good deal of money, and he did not think it such a course should be encouraged. He trusted the good sense of the Corporation would carry the resolution.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, in replying, regretted that the attitude of the Corporation was, make Dowalee with the rate-payers' money. They had spent Rs. 43,000 for the plant, engines, &c., and now they wanted them to rust and rot. He did not know if the Corporation was under the influence of *bhang* or *dhatura* while they sanctioned the capital expenditure. That was, in his opinion, merely playing fiddle with the rate-payers' money. If they did not want the electric lights, they should have expressed their views on the occasion.

The amendment of Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta was then put to vote, and carried by a majority of 24 to 13. It was subsequently carried *nem. con.* as a substantive motion.

ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURE AUDIT ESTABLISHMENT.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Chairman of the Standing Committee, the Corporation passed the Budget Estimates for Accounts and Expenditure, Audit Establishment, at Rs. 57,395.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION.

The Corporation next passed Rs. 1,41,754 for property and wheel tax establishment; Rs. 57,000 for Port Trust and Railway (Town Duty) departments; Rs. 1,680 for tolls collection; Rs. 26,578 for licensing establishment; and Rs. 24,048 for revenue and refund audit office establishment fund. The Corporation also sanctioned Rs. 1,11,515 for fire-brigade and Rs. 80,147 for public gardens.

DESIGNATION OF THE ENGINEERS.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved that the Budget Estimates for the Public Works Department be passed at Rs. 15,34,329.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha moved as an amendment that the amount of Rs. 15,736 being item I of B, Maintenance, Love Grove Pumping Station, No. 8, Detailed Statement, be reduced to Rs. 10,236. But he withdrew the amendment on the ground that, as stated by Dr. Blaney, the engines were new, that they were newly introduced, and that a trial should be given to them.

Mr. P. M. Mehta moved as an amendment that the designation of the Deputy Executive Engineers should not be changed. He said that the Deputy Executive Engineer for Drainage, the Deputy Executive Engineer for Water Works were called Executive Engineers. The designation indicated the status of the officers, though the Commissioner contended it did not. The designation could not be changed without the sanction of the Corporation. His amendment was not one for increasing or decreasing the budget items, and therefore needed no previous notice of motion.

The Commissioner stated that the Executive Engineer of the Municipality would be the Chief Engineer and the Deputy Executive Engineers who were really the Executive Engineers for different works, should be called by the proper name. It took less time to write the name, and he expected members of the Corporation would like that there should not be five words used in a name where they only wanted one.

Mr. Cotton suggested that engineers of different branches should be made directly responsible to the Commissioner. That sort of change would in future cause the work to be carried out more satisfactorily. If that system was in force, he did not think the mischief about the Love Grove Pumping station engines should have arisen.

The amendment of Mr. Mehta was then put to the vote, but was lost by 13 votes to 15. The original motion was then passed by a majority.

The Corporation then adjourned.

The Empress Frederick is coming to England on a visit to the Queen for a few days just before the marriage of her daughter, Princess Margaret of Prussia. The Queen will then be at Osborne, and the Empress will proceed straight from Flushing to Cowes in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The Empress has been intending to visit the Queen for some time past, and has now fixed this time, being anxious to come while her Majesty is at Osborne.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Rheumatism and Gout.—These purifying and soothing remedies deserve the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The Ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the ointment should be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction causes pain. *Holloway's* Pills should be simultaneously taken to diminish pain, reduce inflammation, and purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental weakness of constitution. The Ointment checks the local malady, while the Pills restore vital power.

THE RUPEE QUESTION.

A **correspondent**, writing from Benares, referring to Mr. Walter Besant's remarks on the rupee question which we published some weeks ago, says:—I hope you will allow me to add a few words as to the misery and sufferings of Anglo-Indians owing to the depreciated rupee. It is now often hard enough for the so-called highly paid class of civilians to cover their expenses and make both ends meet, and it is no exaggeration to say that many of the less amply salaried servants of Government are at the present moment in a state of actual privation. It is often forgotten by our cold-weather visitors that the large houses, the many servants, the carriage and and horse, &c., which they denounce as luxury, are absolutely essential for health and life itself in the terrible hot weather, from the first breath of which they wisely flee away. Mr. Caine's European missionary on Rs. 50 a month is an impossibility, as he himself would be first to acknowledge if he had ever spent a spell of hot weather in the plains. It is simply out of the question for Anglo-Indians to economise as they might do at home by putting down their carriage, dismissing their servants, or living in lodgings, though most have done their best, and the style of living is very different from what it was thirty years ago.

The awful drain of gold is that which is driving the Anglo-Indian official world to despair—first, for imported articles; secondly, for home remittances. Dresses, books, and stationery all come under the first head, as do also "Europe stores," not only such luxuries as tinned asparagus and caviare, but the tapioca, sago, currants, mustard, biscuits, &c., of everyday life. As regards home remittances, it must be remembered that no European children can grow up strong and healthy in body and mind in the plains of India. After five or six years, their removal home or to the hills is absolutely essential, if they are not to degenerate into life-long ill-health and to receive life-long contamination from native servants. Oriental ideas of honour and morality are not the same as our own, and the strongest objection to education in the hills—where there are now many excellent schools—is that the native element is still to the fore. I leave out of consideration all patriotic ideas of bringing up a child among his own people in the land of his fathers, for Anglo-Indians are now too poor for sentiment. All European parents, therefore, strain every nerve to send their children home, and it may perhaps be imagined what a struggle it is for those with an income of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 a month to pay for the board and education of three or four children when it is remembered that every Rs. 100 now only yields about £6. The consequence is that many a father of a family finds it utterly impossible to take furlough, as then he is put on half pay, and struggles on year after year, with ever decreasing health and powers of work, till at last he utterly breaks down. Ill-health too often increases because the Indian Government in its efforts to economise has been obliged to leave many stations without a doctor within 200 miles. Numerous deaths take place from this cause alone. Let me repeat—for Anglo-Indians on leave are often ignorantly denounced as "absentees"—that it is utterly impossible for Europeans to live and work hard for more than six or seven years in the plains of India without a change. The "Nabob" of old may have done it; but he only performed about a quarter of the duties of the modern representative, and, besides, the rate of mortality in these days would not now be tolerated in a Siberian prison.

And, unfortunately, the climate tells even more severely on women than on men. The next hot weather many an unfortunate English lady—unable to afford the expenses of a separate establishment in the hills or at home, however weakened her constitution may be by consecutive years of life in the plains—will be forced to endure the pangs and dangers of maternity in an atmosphere the temperature of which does not fall for weeks together, day and night, below 90°. It is almost impossible for her to recover under such circumstances, more especially when she sees her husband breaking down from want of rest, her elder children drooping and dying in "a climate which is not made for the European, nor the European for it;" when she knows that her utmost efforts to make receipts meet expenses have been unavailing, and that the millstone of debt round their necks is steadily growing heavier and heavier; and, above all, when she realises that all is due to the apathy of her fellow countrymen and women at home who will neither interest themselves in the silver question, nor allow the Indian Government a free hand to settle it as best they can. So dense is the ignorance on this subject, that I have actually, in a well-known ladies' paper, seen the gains of a merchant exporter by the fall in the rupee referred to as proof that the Anglo-Indian officials, who are strictly forbidden to engage in any kind of trade transactions, are not so badly off as they are sometimes supposed to be.

If I have written strongly it is because no one can live out here and see such misery on every side—the misery of rich and mighty England's official representatives—without being moved. English ladies and gentlemen are not in the habit of proclaiming their sufferings to the world, and popular prejudice is so strong against the Anglo-Indian that his woes have hitherto passed unnoticed and unheeded. But the present state of affairs cannot go on for ever, and, sooner than live in misery on an ever-falling rupee, the Anglo-Indian official will return penniless to his native land, where, at least, he will be able to beg his bread in his native air.

THE LOSS OF THE "NIEMEN."

The Messageries Maritimes Agent at Madras received a telegram on Monday from Trincomalee announcing the loss of the *Niemen*, on Sunday morning, on the coast of Ceylon, 20 miles South of Trincomalee. The *Niemen* left Pondicherry on the 20th instant for Colombo, says the *Madras Mail*, but on the morning of the 22nd the shaft of the propeller broke and tore open the vessel's stern. The *Niemen* began to ship water so rapidly that the captain thought it advisable, in order to save the passengers, to run her ashore at the nearest point. This was accordingly done at Katiravelli, and all the passengers and crew were saved; but the Mails, despatches and everything else on board were lost, and the vessel became a total wreck. The Messageries Maritimes steamer Yarra, which travels on the home run, and which the Niemen was to have met at Colombo, left that port at 8 a.m., this morning, for the scene of the accident. The Niemen, an old boat, has for many years past been doing the Calcutta-Colombo run without any intermission, but it seems very extraordinary that the breaking of the shaft should have caused so much injury to the vessel's hull as to necessitate her being run ashore to prevent her sinking in deep water. In the enquiry that is bound to be made into the circumstances attending her loss we trust due care will be taken to elicit whether she was seaworthy before she undertook her last voyage.

The following is a list of the passengers:—From Calcutta.—Mr. J. W. Ashton; Mr. F. D. Cummins; Miss E. J. Atkinson, Messrs. G. Knoxord, A. Dol, Arthur Levi, H. Partridge, H. T. Brown, and W. H. Wilson, to Colombo; Messrs. R. B. Lune, Link and C. Courvoisier, to Marseilles; Mr. C. Le Breton Simmons, to London; Mr. George Levi and Mr. T. R. Snowden, and Mr. Gallina, to Singapore; Mr. J. W. McConnell, and C. M. Quiglie, to Hongkong. From Madras.—Mrs. Œsinger, to Batavia; Mr. Bertram Keightley, to Marseilles; Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, 2 infants and nurse, to Marseilles; Mr. A. J. Oakley, to Colombo; and Mr. T. Arratoon, to Yokohama. From Pondicherry.—Mons. A. Gallois Montbrun, Mons. M. Bayol and Mons. Legay, to Marseilles.

It is gratifying, remarks the *Englishman*, to learn that the admirable scheme inaugurated about a year ago for providing Indo-European children with homes in Australia is now taking practical shape. The Calcutta Committee has been working with enthusiasm in arranging the necessary preliminaries, and a brief statement has been issued showing the progress that has been achieved since the inception of the project. The most noteworthy event has been the formation of a Committee in Victoria and Western Australia, who have arranged to receive children and place them in highly recommended homes. It is stated that the "boarding-out," system by which orphans and neglected children are received into the families of farmers and others brought up under the supervision of "lady visitors," working with a "lady correspondent" and a Committee, all under a Government Department, is already largely adopted in Victoria, and with the most encouraging results. At the age of thirteen or as soon afterwards as is desirable the children are apprenticed as farm assistants or to tradesmen, having received while in the homes a sound education. It is calculated that up to the age of thirteen the average annual cost for each Indo-European child would be £17, comprising £13 to the foster-parents, £1 to a medical man, and £3 for contingencies; while in Western Australia the total cost would probably be less than £10. The Calcutta Committee reports that many applications have been received, and several children are ready to start. It is now merely a question of funds. An account has been opened at the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the "Australian Homes Fund;" but the subscriptions at present amount only to some Rs. 800. The announcement that preliminary arrangements are now complete should ensure for the movement the hearty co-operation of practical philanthropists. The machinery is ready, only the motive power is wanting.

THE CALCUTTA POLO TOURNAMENT.

The final tie of the Polo Tournament was played on Tuesday afternoon between the Calcutta Club team, consisting of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, Captain Harbord, Mr. Dyne, and Mr. Alston, and the Patiala team. The Calcutta men made a good fight, though they were outmatched. The first period resulted in no goals being scored, though the ball passed very close to the posts more than once. A fine run by Mr. Alston seemed to promise the first goal for Calcutta. In the second period the play was very brilliant on the part of the visitors, who scored two goals, each from a stroke at a considerable distance from the goal.

In the third period they made two more, one from a scrimmage near the goal posts and another immediately upon the ball being put again into play.

The fourth and fifth periods witnessed a splendid struggle, Calcutta playing an uphill game in the pluckiest fashion, and having a little the best of it. The pace was faster than is generally seen, and the visitors could only just hold their own. Captain Harbord several times threatened their goal, his play being exceptionally good; while the Maharaja of Cooch Behar was in his best form towards the close of the game. He had been constantly ridden off during the earlier periods, but with a very speedy pony, later on those tactics did not succeed. Mr. Dyne and Mr. Alston played consistently well throughout, but were always outpaced. As to the visitors, their discipline and combined play were never seen to greater advantage. The Maharaja of Patiala and Colonel Hira Singh played the strongest possible game, making most difficult strokes with absolute certainty and showing skill of the first order; while Gurdit Singh and Pretam Singh were but little behind them, though the latter had to devote much of his time to riding off the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. It was an interesting and exciting game throughout, and though the Patiala team won by four goals to love, there were three periods out of the five in which no score was made. The winners were heartily applauded at the finish of the game, which was witnessed by the Viceroy, Lady Lansdowne, and a great crowd of spectators.

WHAT BECAME OF CHARLES II.?

A **writer** in the *Gentleman's Magazine* says:—Lancashire, of all the English counties, has the greatest rainfall. That is why I left it, exclaiming, like many another whom climate has exiled—

"Why a home deny
To one who loves thee well as I?"

Consequently, I sought a quiet nook in a sunny part of the Midlands, and became curate-in-charge of a sleepy country parish called L—— and N——, picturesquely situated on the winding bank of one of our best-known rivers. The house in which I lodged had originally been a farmhouse, but the land had all been sold except a garden and a paddock. The house stood end-wise to the common, and faced southward into an old-fashioned garden, at the bottom of which ran the high road from the county-town. Its occupants were three old maiden ladies and their old bachelor brother, who had all seen better days, when farming was profitable. In the entrance-hall was an old oil portrait of a young man. One night, when I thought I was the last in the house to retire to rest, I stood, lamp in hand, looking at this picture, before mounting the stairs. Almost without my noticing him, Mr. Frederick was at my side. "Who?" "I don't know," I said. "Charles the Second. Is it like?" "I never saw him," I replied. "Would you know him if you did see him?" He looked solemn and oracular, but said no more, and I went to bed.

About two o'clock in the morning I gradually awoke, and became conscious of hearing the sounds of several horses galloping rapidly. As they passed our entrance-gate I, of course, lost sight of them, and I was just about to return to bed when I saw six more horsemen, two in advance of the rest, coming from the same direction. Suddenly the sharp "crack" of shots was heard, but these last six men slackened not their pace and were soon also out of sight. The next morning was bright and warm, and I was down-stairs early. I found, however, that the whole household had been down much earlier, and there were signs of some unusual occurrence. The three ladies, it seems, were in the habit of going to E—every year on the fair day. After breakfast I strolled outside. I could see no trace of my horsemen. Turning back to the house I saw that Mr. Frederick had been watching me. He met me at the gate. "Did you see him last night?" "Well, I thought I saw nine horsemen last night, but I must have been dreaming." He motioned me to follow him into the hall; here he turned upward in one piece two of the steps in the staircase. Lighting a lamp he asked me to follow him down a steep flight of stone steps. I perceived a faint earthy smell, and found we were in a small cellar about ten feet by five, in which we could just stand upright. Resting on there rough oak trestles was a large coffin, covered with scarlet cloth much discoloured. Fastened to the lid by pins was a piece of paper, yellow with age. Mr. Frederick held the lamp, and I read, in a large antique hand:

"ye Body of His Most Sacred
Maiestie
K. Charles ye 2.
F. P."

I looked at my companion in utter amazement. We left the cellar, he relocked the door, replaced the bolt, and then he gave me the following relation:

On September 3, 1651, King Charles fled from Worcester with two faithful companions. About half-way between Worcester and E—— they stopped at an inn to obtain food and information. Soon after leaving the inn they found they were being rapidly gained upon by six horsemen. On turning the corner at the bottom of our garden, the King, seeing on either side a stretch of common covered with tall dense furze-bushes give the word to "scatter." He took the left, by our garden-fence, one of his companions went straightforward, the other took to the right. In a few seconds the two foremost of the pursuers turned the corner and fired without drawing rein. This, it will be seen, was the subject of my vision of the preceding night, a vision faithfully reproduced every 3rd September since 1651. Mr. Francis Purdy, the direct ancestor of my Mr. Frederick, was then the owner and occupier of the house and farm. He was a staunch Royalist, and one of his sons was fighting that very day at Worcester on the King's side. Anxious for the earliest, or any intelligence, on one pretence or another he contrived to spend most of the night round about the premises. Thus it happened that he saw the three horsemen separate as they reached the common, saw the six pursuers, and heard the shots. But with the first streak of daylight he was on the common, looking among the bushes. Behind a thick clump of furze, down at the bottom of a dry ditch, and close to his own fence, he found a horse and its rider, both dead. Meanwhile, Mr. Purdy's son, weary and hungry, had arrived at the house, a fugitive from the same luckless fight. The two together at once dragged the horse into the orchard and buried it there.

But the man? Even if Mr. Purdy's son had not known his features, his apparel and the things upon his person left no doubt as to his identity. It was indeed the King. What was to be done? First, they gathered sufficient sheet-lead from the roofs and cisterns about the house, and having carefully replaced everything they had found upon the royal corpse, they soldered it up in a rough fashion, it is true, but effectively, in this improvised case. Then they caused a strong outer coffin of oak to be made by one of their labourers who had been brought up as a cartwright. The curtains of their best parlour furnished the scarlet cloth. Last of all having prepared the cellar for its royal occupant, the body of the King they there entombed. The secret had been carefully kept, and was handed down from father to son, but to no other. Mr. Frederick, being the last male of his race, judged it proper to confide it to me as the parish-priest *pro tem.* The reader, trained in the faith of Hume and Smollett, can judge of my bewilderment. I put many questions to Mr. Frederick. But he only referred me to the coffin. Whether it suited the royal party to conceal their loss neither he nor I can say.

When Princess Margaret of Prussia is married she will reside in the Schloss of Rumpenheim on the Main, a few miles from Frankfort. The Schloss is a huge, barrack-like place, arranged in suites like those in St. James's or Kensington Palaces, and these are occupied by the various members of the Hesse-Cassel family. The Landgrave of Hesse has placed one of these suites at the disposal of Prince Frederick of Hesse, and the offer was especially pleasing to his intended bride, because it will enable her to live near her mother, for Schloss Rumpenheim is not far from the Taunus, wherein nestles Schloss Friedrichshof.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 24.

Lyster, Captain, Bengal, 1-3 Goorkha Rifles, on leave, from England.

January 25.

Scott, Col, 5th Bo, N L I, from duty, from Poona.
Kaye, Major, Bo, 1st Leinster, from leave, from England.

January 26.

Rossetor, Major, Bo, D A A G, for M, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—January. 25.

Moore, Surgn-Capt, Ms, I M D, to rejoin, to Madras.

January 26.

Bowker, Lt, Ms, 2nd Som L I, on medical certificate, to Japan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th January.

1. To-morrow (Saturday,) the Corps will parade at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. for Company Drill and practice for the Sub-divisional Squad and Guard Mounting prizes. Dress: Drill order, with arms.

2. Capt: W G Wilson, having returned to duty, resumes charge of No. 2 Company from this date.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th January.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 5 p.m. at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms, and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum, at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram cars on Saturday, the 28th instant, as follows:—

St. Mary's School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.

Byculla School—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.

2. The class of Instructions for Proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 1st proximo, and every Wednesday until further orders. Officers, N C Officers and Volunteers desirous of attending the class, are requested to send their names to the Adjutant not later than the 31st instant.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No 3405 Vol R C Francis, No 3406 Vol W G D'Cruz, and No 3407 Vol C D Viegas to D Company; and No 3408 Vol T Mascarenhas, No 3409 Vol J R Pinto, and No. 3410 Vol A V C Pacheco to E Company.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 26.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Australia for six months on medical certificate:—Sub-Condr A E Oppenheim, Adjt Genl's Dept.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut G A Brownrigg, I S C, four months, private affairs; and Lieut A L Pilleau, I S C, four days, private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty: Lieut A L Pilleau, I S C.

The following promotions are made in the Barrack Dept Etabt of the Bombay Presidency, vice Depy Comssy and Hony Capt J. Lewis, retired:—Assist Comy and Hony Lieut G. Dunn to be Depy Comy and to have the Hony rank of Capt, subject to H M's approval; Depy Assist Comy and Hony Lieut J Mooney to be Assist Comy; Condr P. O'Donnell to be Depy Assist Comy and to have the Hony rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval; and Sub-Condr W Perry to be Conductor.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made.—

21st (Marine Battn) Bombay Infantry:—Jamadar Shaikh Dadu to be Subedar, and Havaldar-Major Itmhetar Ganmhetar to be Jamadar, vice Subedar Suraknak Bhugnak, pensioned.

20th Bombay Infantry.—Jamadar Shaikh Kasim to be Subedar, and Havaldar Mulchand Lalji to be Jamadar, vice Subedar Buta Singh, deceased.

3rd Bombay Cavalry.—Dafedar Rup Chand to be Jamadar, vice Jamadar Jagannath Singh, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Col F D Mander, General List, Infantry, Comdt, 3rd B L I, for one year.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr Dhulerai Girdharlal Mehta to act as Native Assist to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr Harilal Lallubhai Thakur, pending further orders; and Rao Saheb Ganesh Gangadhar Godbole to act as Personal Assist to the Political Supt, Palanpur, vice Mr Dhulerai Girdharlal Mehta.

Judicial Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Hari Pandurang Deshmukh, acting Mahalkari of petha Dhond in the district of Poona, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Azam Vishnu Bhaskar Phatak, Head Karkun of taluka Wai in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr R J C Lord, I C S, Assist Collr in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Narayan Nilkant Sathe, acting Head Karkun of taluka Indapur in the district of Poona, is appointed to be Magte of the third class in that district, and invested with additional powers.

Mr Mahadev Janardan Joshi is appointed to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sasvad in the Poona District, with effect from the 16th inst, during the absence on leave of Mr Gungadhar Balkrishna Oke, or until further orders.

Azam Ram Chandra Vishwanath Gadgil, acting Head Karkun of taluka Shevgaon in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Khan Saheb Hoshangji Burjorji Vania, second class Subordinate Judge, is allowed an extension for one year of the extraordinary leave without allowances.

Mr. S Tagore, I C S, is allowed furlough for one year.

Rao Saheb Gavrishankar Harjivan Vyas, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Pardi in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Azam Ramkrishna Anandrao Nadkarny, Head Karkun of taluka Siddapur in the district of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Mr Saiyad Nur-ud-Din Khan assumed charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge at Dharwar on the 16th instant.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Capt A T H Newnham, Cantonment Magte and Magte of the first class, Ahmedabad, with power to try summarily the offences referred to in clause (a) of Sec 260 of that Code and abetments of and attempts to commit any of the said offences.

Khan Saheb Temuras Navroji Sanjana, second class Subordinate Judge of Borsad, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb Navroji Byramji Kaka, second class Subordinate Judge of Kapadvanj, to be second class Subordinate Judge o Borsad during the absence of Khan Saheb Temuras Navroji Sanjana, and to invest him with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr Harilal Kirparam Pandia to act as second class, fourth grade Subordinate Judge, and to do duty at Kapadvanj during the absence of Khan Saheb Navroji Byramji Kaka, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Sorabsha Hormasiji, Huzur Depy Collr and Magt, first class, Broach, in place of Collr of the district, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Surat in preparing and making out the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors.

Financial Department.

Mr C D Brown, I C S, Assist Collr, Thana, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one year

General Department.

Assist Surgn Phirozsha Palanji Mullan, L M and S, has been placed on general duty.

Public Works Department.

The services of Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, C I E, are placed at the disposal of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, with effect from the date on which he is relieved.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr S Rebsch to be Exe Engr at the Presidency; and Mr Fardunji Kavarji Tarapurvala, B A, L C E, to be Exe Engr, Surat and Broach.

Mr. Nanjundayya Belvadi, L C E, Assist Engr, third grade, passed an examination in colloquial Marathi.

Mr Ali Akbar, Assist Engr, first grade, is allowed furlough for nine months, with effect from 1st March 1893.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, January 20th.

It is notified that the Government of India have sanctioned the "Bibby Line" of steamers being placed provisionally for one year, on the same footing as the steamers of certain other companies, with respect to officers travelling by such steamers being exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their furlough or leave by reason of any delay in the arrival of the vessel in which they return to India, provided that they take their passage in a steamer timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments subject to the approval of H R Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—

1st Battn Hampshire Regt.—Capt F H G Playfair to be Adjutant, vice Capt G H Nicholson appointed Adjt of the 3rd Militia Battn of the Regiment.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut E Northey, who has qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster, to be Acting Paymaster of the Battalion.

Capt H S Mayhew, 2nd Battn Border Regt, to officiate as Deputy Assist Adjt-Genl for Musketry, 7th Circle, vice Major Pennington, on leave.

9th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut S F Croker, Squadron Officer, to be Adjt.

16th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut C Bailey, Squadron Officer, to be Adjt.

12th Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieut W M Grimley, West Riding Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps to be Offlg Wing Officer, on probation.

16th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut A B Harvey Wing Officer and Qrmr, to be Adtnt, vice Swayne, resigned.

Lieut A S Begbie, Wing Officer, to be Qrmr, vice Harvey.

Military Works Department.—On return from leave, Capt J A Gibbon, R E, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Mooltan.

Lieut G S Cartwright, R E, is transferred from the Rawal Pindi to the Jubbulpore Division.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lieuts, C H Haines, West Yorkshire Regt; W H Williams, E H Sweet and E H E Daniell, Royal Irish Regiment; and O L Downes, East Lancashire Regt.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Royal Artillery—Major N G Nugent, 6th Field Battery, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut E R Gordon, for six months, on medical certificate.

1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut H E Walker, to the 20th Nov 1892, on private affairs.

2nd Battn R M Fusiliers—Lieut Ford-Mellows for twelve months, on private affairs.

Army Medical Staff—Surgn-Capt T A Dixon, for six months, on medical certificate.

Attaching 2nd Lieut A F Dalzel, Devonshire Regt, to the 1st Battn, pending appointment to the Indian Staff Corps, is cancelled.

WRITERS AND READERS.

A WORK of considerable interest to the political world will be issued in a few weeks by Messrs. Bentley—"Twenty Years in Parliament," by Mr. W. M'Cullagh Torrens, many years Member for the old borough of Finsbury. Mr. Torrens was quite the reverse of a "dummy" M.P., and from his reminiscences of a long and useful career in the House of Commons he is able to give us accounts of what was in many respects one of the most interesting periods in English parliamentary history. The book teems with anecdotes of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, Bright, Forster, "Dizzy," and other eminent statesmen with whom the author came into close contact.

It is thought by some that Mrs. Spurgeon ought herself to undertake the authorised biography of her husband. Failing that she might, for the undertaking will not be a light one, collaborate with some recognised literary man. In sorting out Spurgeon's literary remains—so voluminous are they said to be—the difficulty will be what to use and what not to use. To speak of nothing else, Spurgeon's correspondence with notable people must have been very extensive. Whoever becomes Spurgeon's biographer, we need hardly expect the biography under a couple of years. Some men might be forgotten in that time, but not the pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

There is one interesting fact in connection with the Salvation Army which is not mentioned in the "Life of Catherine Booth." It has reference to a point that has attracted some attention in the discussions of the committee's report on the "Darkest England" scheme—who will be General Booth's successor? Nomination is absolutely with the General. At this moment there lies with the solicitors to the Salvation Army an envelope superscribed in General Booth's handwriting. The name of the man to succeed the General is enclosed in that envelope. People may think that they could guess the name, but General Booth himself is the only one who absolutely knows what it is.

"The Girl in the Karpathians" is going a-lecturing. She is going to Newcastle, Darlington, Liverpool, and elsewhere in the north, to tell how she went "through Egypt with Ennui." "Ennui" was not a courier, but rather represents Mrs. Norman's feeling about the average tourist's life in Egypt. However, she saw something more than the ordinary Cook's trip could reveal for her, for she travelled with her husband to the extreme outposts of the whatching force on the borders of the Soudan, where the recent fighting has actually taken place. Her lectures are illustrated by photographs of Egyptian and Soudanese military and social life, all taken during her recent tour.

Leon Vanier, the famous French publisher, who confines his attention mainly to the precious, the esoteric, and the bizarre, and who numbers among his clients Verlaine, Mallarme, and other idols of the initiated, has just brought out a somewhat extraordinary book, entitled "Lilith," by Remy de Gourmont. It is the story of the creation of Adam's mythical first wife, told in prose dialogue. Whatever fault may be found with the book, it cannot be denied that the author has great qualities of style and dramatic force. The naive frankness of the conversations will, however, prevent many people from appreciating the work as it deserves. M. de Gourmont has also written "Sixtine" and "Latin Mystique," which, if they did nothing else, showed that he is a man of considerable learning.

The authoress of "Lay Down Your Arms," which we lately reviewed, has just received an unexpected ally in the person of Vereschagin, the Russian Zola of battle-painters. At a recent lecture he gave in St. Petersburg on behalf of some charitable object, M. Vereschagin elaborated a most repulsive word-picture, not only of the horrors but also of the cowardice of war, saying that according to his own experience on the battle-field, personal courage was quite the exception. Even General Skobeleff, he said, had once confided to him that he had always positively trembled with fear before and during each of his actions, thinking that every moment would be his last; and the conduct of other generals and officers he had known and seen was not materially different. As a rule, said Vereschagin, an officer contents himself with showing his men the way to glory, and then with looking after the safety of his own skin. In the best of cases he marches for a time at the head of his men, and then after shouting out "hurrah!" cries "go on" instead of "come on." The men themselves rush forward a bit with a cheer, but then begin to hang back, if they have not already been laid low by the bullets of the foe. The statements of the great battle-painter, the camp companion of Skobeleff, and other famous warriors of the Great White Czar, have, naturally enough, evoked a perfect storm of indignation and protest in all military circles throughout Russia.

Mr. Robert Buchanan is more of a novelist than a poet, but considerrble interest will attach to the appearance shortly of his new poem, "The Wandering Jew." The appearance of the poem suggests the position of comfort which Mr. Buchanan occupies in the world of letters to any compared with his early struggles. Before young Buchanan left his native Glasgow for London Barry Cornwall wrote strongly advising him to leave literature as profession alone. "If you pursue it," wrote Cornwall, "what you now enjoy will become a torture. Try to secure some little independence, but never take your talents into the market." Cornwall sighed when some time after this Buchanan called upon him in London.

After a little time Buchanan found literary work of a kind, and on the strength of it set up in a gloriously elevated attic in Stanford-street. John Morley, a thin, grave young man, was editing a literary weekly, and he gave Buchanan some reviewing. Then Buchanan himself edited a paper until it died, and afterwards he went to Schleswig-Holstein as a war correspondent. In some reminiscences which the "bard" wrote a year or two ago in the *Echo*, he makes allusion to people he met during the period of his early struggles. Dickens, Miss Braddon, W. H. Wills, Richard Monckton Milnes, and Laurence Oliphant were among them. Miss Mulock, the author of "John Halifax," lent him books, gave him good advice, and told him he "should be a great man." "Dear soul," exclaims the "bard" on this; "if she could have looked forward thirty years and realised all my follies and my sorrows

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Sir Henry James's Committee stated that a considerable portion of General Booth's private income—he gets nothing whatever from the Salvation Army—accrues from his books. General Booth's religious writings have a considerable sale outside the Salvation Army, and practically the only work not religious he has written is "In darkest England and the Way Out." Altogether the sale of the work cannot have been less than from 120,000 to 130,000 copies. In the case of such a book, that is remarkable success, and the profits must be very considerable.

What with the change of Ministry, the numerous alterations in the Household appointments, the long series of new titles created, and the extraordinary number of deaths among eminent persons, correcting a peerage for a reissue in 1893 has been a more than usually difficult task. The editor of "Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage" has accomplished the task of revision well-enough. But we would suggest that he might have gone more carefully through his list of the Privy Council from which the names of some of the members of the Cabinet are omitted.

The London correspondent of an American paper gives some information regarding Maarten Maartens, the novelist. He is, according to this writer, a Dutch country gentleman, living in an old chateau in Holland. His neighbours know nothing of his English literary career, and he tells them nothing, appearing to be only one of themselves. They can't understand what he does all day long, and sometimes a young lady will ask him if he reads English. He has travelled a good deal, and has lived in France and Germany. He determined to write a novel in English so as to have a large audience, for Dutch gives one no audience worth speaking of. He sent "Joost Aveling" from Holland to England, and all the publishing houses refused to look at it. He then published it at his own expense.

The first number of the Geographical Journal is simply the "Proceedings" of the Royal Geographical Society in a larger and handsomer form, which will look a very great deal better when bound than the older shape. For the present that is all, though we are promised illustrations from photographs and sketches made by explorers. The paper of most general interest will be looked for in Mr. Clinton Dent's "Physiolygical Effects of High Altitudes," but it will be found little more than a summary of what has already been published. Captain Lugard has a picturesque bit about the way in which treaties are made in Central Africa.

Notwithstanding his present state of health, Alphonse Daudet has yet found time to write a few charming pages prefacing the caricaturist Forain's album. Apropos of the difference between the Paris drawn by Gavarni and that protrayed by his friend, the author of "Tartarin repeats the following quaint little conversation held between himself and Mr. Henry James. The latter, sitting one day at the Daudet's fireside, made some remark implying that he had become lately aware of a subtle change in the manners—amiable manners—of the French, especially when their treatment of foreigners was in question.

"And since when, my dear James," asked his fellow-novelitt, "does it seem to you that we have lost our affable and gracious physiognomy?"

"Since when?" Mr. James hesitated a moment. "Well, let us say since the reign of Louis Phillipe, 1840."

The two men remained silent for a moment, and then Daudet exclaimed, "The change has come through the preponderating influence of the almighty dollar. In fact, my dear James, France is becoming Americanised!"

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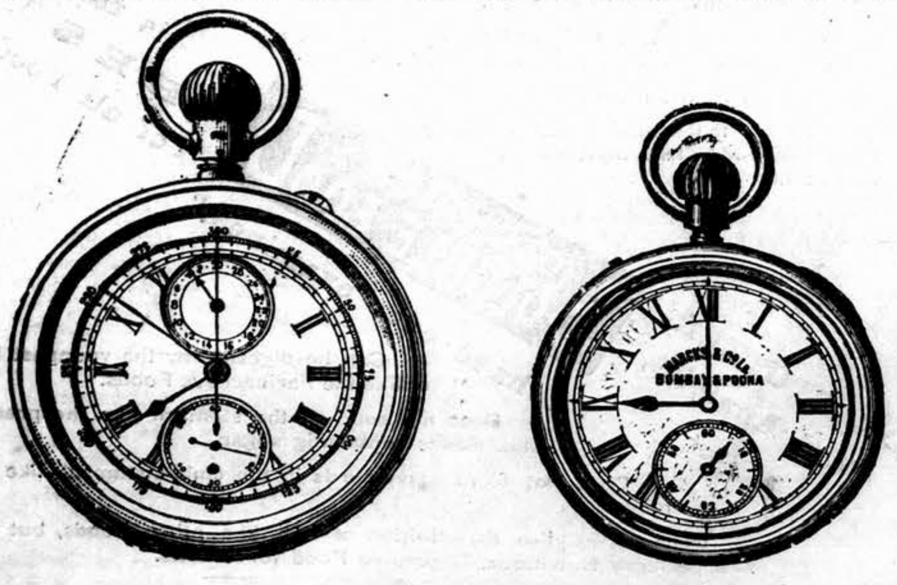

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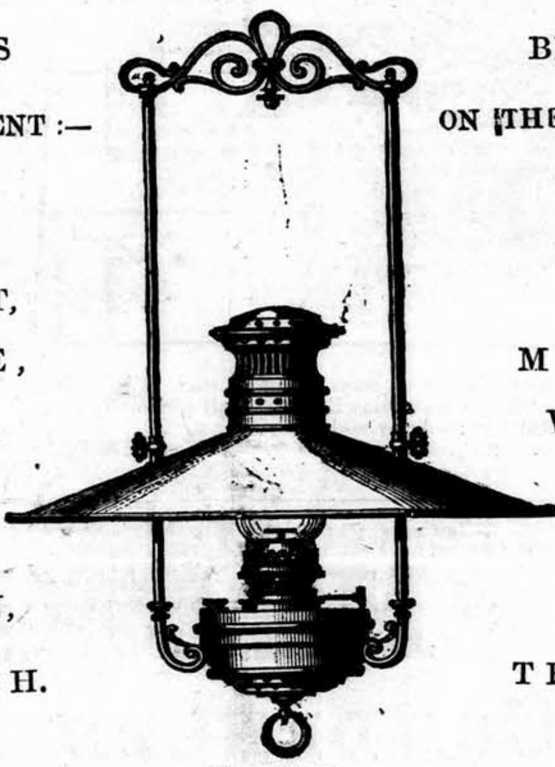

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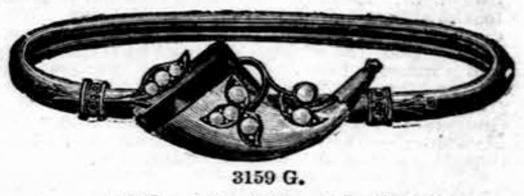

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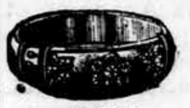
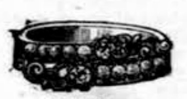
Gold and Pearl Tiger Claw Bangle.
Rs. 58 Cash.



3160 G.
Diamonds.
Rs. 70 Cash.

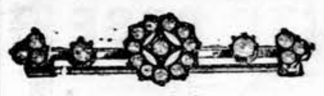
3161 G.
Pearls.
Rs. 52 Cash.

3162 G.
Diamond and Pearls.
Rs. 45 Cash.

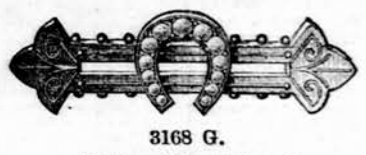


3163 G.
Diamonds and Pearls.
Rs. 50 Cash.

3164 G.
Diamonds and Pearls
Rs. 27 Cash.



3167 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch.
Rs. 45 Cash.

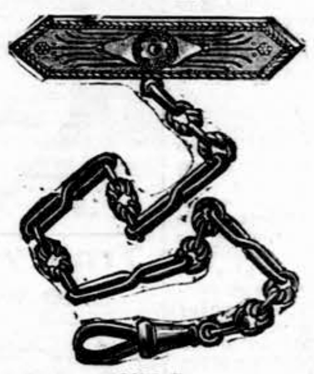


3168 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch.
Rs. 50 Cash.

3169 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch.
Rs. 25 Cash.

3170 G.
Gold Bat and Ball Links. Per pair.
Rs. 36 Cash.

3171 G.
Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin.
Rs. 12 Cash.

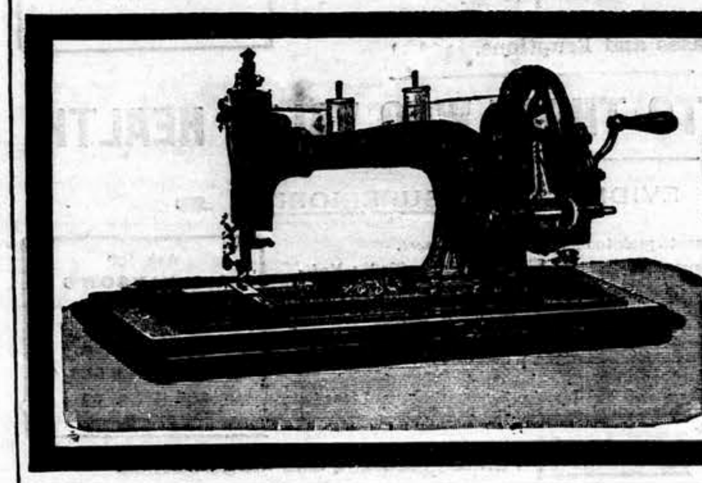


3172 G.
Lady's Gold Watch Chain and Brooch.
Rs. 48 Cash.

3173 G.
Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin.
Rs. 11 Cash.

3174 G.
Gold Tennis Links Per pair.
Rs. 36 Cash.

PFAFF



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